Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,121. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: THREATENING, with light SHOWERS, WARMER.

Stock Market—Bear attacks continued, with declines on a small scale, induced by short selling.

Wheat, 92⅞; corn, 28¼; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 8.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 3.

Rates for cabin passengers on fast steamships from England, according to a cable from London, are to be raised on Dec. 1.—Page 9.

Fifty-five Boston wool houses signed a petition asking the Senate to pass the Dingley tariff bill at the approaching session.

Roundsman David Kelly of the Twelfth Precinct, Brooklyn, struck, with his night stick, Roundsman Davis, who found him in a saloon.—Page 9.

The United States Sub-Treasury in this city gained $590,000 in gold yesterday; 450,000 Australian sovereigns arrived in San Francisco.—Page 9.

A Rochester negro yesterday brought suit for $500 damages against a firm of saloon keepers for refusing to sell him a drink. The action is brought under the equal rights law of 1895.

The great tapestry mill of the Smith Carpet Company, at Yonkers, was closed yesterday, and between 4,000 and 5,000 hands were thrown out of employment.

Horace Curzon Plunkett, member of Parliament for South Dublin, arrived here yesterday on the Germanic. He declared that Ireland needed a revival of her industries far more than home rule.—Page 12.

At Cooper Union yesterday the revival services were continued. Mr. Moody declared that the Holy Ghost and not money was what Christians needed most. There will be no meeting to-day.—Page 9.

Premier Laurier yesterday announced the terms of the agreement between the Governments of the Dominion and Manitoba by which religious teaching in the public schools of Manitoba shall be governed.

At the Board of Street Opening's meeting yesterday arguments were heard pro and con anent the closing of the Mott Haven Canal. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel.—Page 9.

According to the stories told by Cuban refugees recently arrived in this city, Havana is in a bad plight. The population is restless, business is demoralized, and insurgent success is fully expected.—Page 2.

This is the last day of the exhibition of the work of the New-York Society of Keramic Arts, at the Hotel Waldorf. There was a large attendance yesterday, and much praise was bestowed on the specimens shown.—Page 6.

The Atlantic Avenue Commission in Brooklyn has found that it will cost from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 to depress the tracks of the Long Island Railway, and Mayor Wurster says the city cannot raise the money.—Page 6.

It was reported at Baltimore yesterday that the New-Yorkers were making heavy purchases of Havana tobacco, with a view to cornering the market. The rumor was not generally credited by New-York handlers of tobacco.

One hundred men employed in various trades at work on the building at Broadway and Twelfth Street, stopped work yesterday, it being an extension of the strike on at the St. Paul Building, Broadway and Ann Street.—Page 9.

The New-York State League of Republican Clubs proposes to give a dinner in Albany to the Republican who shall be elected United States Senator in January. A committee met in this city yesterday to talk over the plan.—Page 9.

The second annual meeting of the Public Education Association was held in the Mott Memorial Library, 61 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Reports of the President and Secretary show the association to be in a flourishing condition.—Page 9.

The Appellate Division has overruled Justice Dickey's appointment of Edward H. Hobbs and Benjamin B. Odell as receivers for the Murray Hill Bank, because of the previous appointment of Spencer Trask and Miles O'Brien by Justice Pryor.—Page 9.

The trial of Capt. Charles B. Dickman and Col. Emilio Nunez, charged with being connected with a filibustering expedition to Cuba, was concluded in the United States Court yesterday. The jurymen were unable to agree and were locked up over night.—Page 2.

The police arrested four men yesterday in connection with the mysterious death of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Western mining millionaire. The men admit drinking with him in a Fourteenth Street resort, but deny any knowledge of subsequent happenings.—Page 3.

Among the passengers who will sail today on transatlantic steamers are James McCreery on the Lucania, Eben Alexander, United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia; Mme. Harlclée Darclée and Signor Emilio de Marchi on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.—Page 5.

John F. Kilgour is suing the Port Jervis National Bank, and claims that while he was temporarily insane and was wandering about the country the bank took possession of his property and misused it. Mr. Kilgour was known as the "Blue Stone King."—Page 9.

Chauncey M. Depew issued a statement yesterday in which he denied positively the story that W. K. Vanderbilt had contributed $150,000 to the Republican campaign fund. He also branded as false the story that Mr. Vanderbilt would accept a foreign mission under the incoming administration.—Page 9.

Commissioner of Public Works Gen. Collis yesterday granted permission to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend its line from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street along King's Bridge Road to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and to use electricity as its motive power. The city will supervise the construction of the new line.—Page 9.

The announcement was made in Baltimore yesterday that the Pope had appointed the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., to be rector of the Catholic University, Washington, in succession to Bishop John J. Keane. Dr. Conaty is a teacher and an editor of a weekly religious journal.

Attorney for John D. Park & Sons Company moved, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth, yesterday, to punish the Wholesale Druggists' Association for contempt of court, in issuing a circular against the plaintiff firm warning members of the association not to deal with it, contrary to a previous injunction of the court.—Page 9.

Inventor Harrison yesterday filed his answer to the suit at Chicago for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company. He practically admitted all the charges of fraud, but claimed he himself was swindled by his associates, among whom were several politicians known all over the country.—Page 8.

The Principal, teachers, and pupils of Grammar School No. 5 have petitioned the Board of Street Opening to preserve thirteen trees, planted by Alexander Hamilton on a little hill at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in commemoration of the thirteen colonies. The board appointed Col. S. V. R. Cruger to look into the matter.—Page 9.

The By-Laws Committee of the Board of Education and Elijah D. Clark, Dr. W. L. Ettinger, and H. Carlisle, representing the Teachers and Principals' Associations, met in the Board Building yesterday and discussed the proposed new manual. It was evident that the difference of opinions regarding it was not as great as at first supposed. The final arguments will be heard on Tuesday.—Page 9.

CONATY SUCCEEDS KEANE

NEW RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED.

Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, a Teacher, an Editor, and Satolli's Choice.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The announcement was made here this morning that the Pope has appointed the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., to succeed Bishop John J. Keane as rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Vice Rector Garrigan of the Catholic University has received no official knowledge of the appointment of Father Conaty as rector of the institution. However, he has no doubt that it is true, as it was the understanding when the names of Father Conaty, the Rev. D. J. Riordan of St. Elizabeth's Church, Chicago, and the Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of New-York, were selected by the Directors for submission to the Pope that Father Conaty was Cardinal Satolli's choice, and that his recommendation would settle the matter.

The university officials do not expect the new rector to assume the duties of the position under two weeks, and a longer period may elapse before he will be settled in Washington. Father Conaty is favorably known at the university, having lectured there on one or two occasions. No change in the personnel of the Faculty is anticipated because of his appointment, but of this nothing definite, of course, can be said at present.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Conaty is much pleased by his appointment as rector of the Washington University. He said to-night:

"It is gratifying to me that so much confidence in me has been manifested by those to whom I look for guidance and advice. I am deeply moved by the kind words that have been said by the press of the country and by individuals whose friendship any man may be proud of.

"While deeply sensible to the honor, coming, as it does, to me, a hard-working parish priest, I also realize the responsibility which the office imposes. I trust that the confidence reposed in me will find me faithful to all its obligations."

The Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of New-York, whose name was one of the three recommended to the Pope by the Directors of the university, said yesterday that he had no doubt the report of the Rev. Dr. Conaty's appointment was correct. The choice had practically been settled upon when Cardinal Satolli had expressed his preference.

CAREER OF DR. CONATY.

Born in Ireland, Educated in America, 49 Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty is about forty-nine years of age. He was born in Ireland, but was reared and educated in America, and is an American citizen. He first attended the College of the Holy Cross, and received instruction from the Jesuits, and subsequently spent eight years at the Troy Seminary of the Archdiocese of New-York.

Since then he has been rector of the Sacred Heart Church, in Worcester, Mass. For several years he has also been the head of the Catholic Summer school at Plattsburg, N. Y. He is the publisher of a weekly paper, The Catholic School Gazette, and is regarded as a firm supporter of the parochial school. In 1889 the degree of D. D. was given to him by the Jesuit University of Georgetown.

Dr. Conaty is identified with what is called the conservative school, although he has not taken such an active part in the discussions as to render himself obnoxious to the other party. As a man of sound learning and philosophy and schooled in the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas, he was recommended to Cardinal Satolli two years ago, and the latter visited his Summer school, at Plattsburg, last year. He was charmed with Dr. Conaty, and said that he was the very man to be at the head of the Catholic University. The night before he sailed for Europe Cardinal Satolli announced at a reception given to him in Brooklyn that his choice for the rectorship was Dr. Conaty.

While Dr. Conaty represents the conservative party, he has always been a friend of Bishop Keane, and the latter has lectured at his school. Dr. Conaty is a strong temperance man, and has frequently lectured on this subject.

BISHOP KEANE'S REPLY TO PRAISE.

Never for a Moment Questioned the Holy Father's Wisdom.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University at Washington last month, Cardinal Gibbons, President of the board, was requested to prepare a letter expressive of the sentiments of the members for the late rector, Bishop Keane.

This letter his Eminence immediately prepared. It spoke of the keen regret felt by the Directors at the departure of Bishop Keane; of his long labor in behalf of the university; of his disinterestedness, and of the general sorrow over the relinquishment of his duties by the Bishop. The Cardinal said in conclusion:

"Your noble soul has grown from your noble undertaking. You have proved the efficiency of the university to train young men to generous self-forgetfulness, for the welfare of others, in your sublime resignation to the will of the Holy Father. You are the masterpiece of your own training.

"When in future we shall have occasion to point to an exemplar for the imitation of the young men who will reap the fruit of your labors, we shall feel an honest pride in setting before them the first rector of the university, the generous, high-minded, much-beloved Bishop Keane."

The reply of Bishop Keane has just been received. The letter is dated from San José, Cal., and is as follows:

"Your Eminence—I most gratefully return thanks to your Eminence and the Board of Directors of the university for the exceedingly kind sentiments conveyed to me by your Eminence's letter of Oct. 31. I am very far from flattering myself that I deserve a tithe of the praise prompted by the goodness and the sympathy of your own generous hearts.

"While I did my best for the interests of the great work to which obedience had consecrated my energies, yet I was always conscious that my best was far from being up to the requirements of the case. Hence, I have not for a moment questioned the wisdom of the Holy Father in desiring a change of administration.

"May the blessings of Providence and the loyal co-operation of our Catholic people prosper the university in all its future. Gratefully and affectionately, your Eminence's servant in Christ."

CARDINAL SATOLLI DENIES RUMORS.

Considers that He Rose Above Personalities in America.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—In a special dispatch from Rome, Cardinal Satolli is quoted at some length on American affairs. The Cardinal's attention had been drawn to the reports and rumors which had been made about him immediately after Bishop Keane's resignation of the rectorship of the Washington University and of the part that he is said to have played in it. His attention was also directed to the change that was said to have somewhat suddenly come about in his attitude toward certain members of the hierarchy.

After glancing rapidly over the headings of several of the clippings from American journals, the Cardinal said:

"You may say that, having seen the Cardinal (Satolli) and having spoken to him of these reports which have appeared in the newspapers concerning the matters to which you have just drawn his attention, he says solemnly that they are wholly devoid of foundation.

"Such as he has been heretofore, such he is, and such he will continue to be in respect to the United States.

"As representative of the Holy Father, he has striven to rise, and considers he has succeeded in rising, above all differences and personalities."

A moment later he added, in thoughtful and solemn tones:

"I have striven on every occasion for the peace and the common weal of the Church and the country.

"'Loyalty to the Church and the Country,' which is the title of my book, has ever been my motto."

SICKLES'S TWO AMBITIONS.

Wants to be Governor of Cuba and to Escort McKinley with Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At a reception to Gen. Clarkson, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, last night, a letter from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to Major J. J. Foote of this city was read, in which he said:

"You have seen, perhaps, that the newspapers are providing me with a variety of offices, which I do not want and would not take. The only office I would care to fill is the post of Governor of Cuba, and I hope the vacancy may soon occur. All this you can say to whoever it may concern.

"I propose to muster 10,000 veterans to escort Commander McKinley, on the 4th of March, to the Capitol, and thence to the White House. How many do you believe will report from Ohio? I shall not limit the number to 10,000, but will not be satisfied with less; 20,000 would sound better. I am sure the railways will give us nominal rates of transportation.

"The fight is not over, and we must keep our arms bright and replenish our ammunition."

When the letter was read the assembled veterans promptly and unanimously nominated Gen. Sickles to the office he desires. Gen. Clarkson, accompanied by Capt. H. E. Palmer and Andrew Traynor, after the reception left for New-York.

A DINGLEY BILL PETITION.

Boston Wool Houses Ask Prompt Action by the Senate.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin has secured the signature, without regard to party, of every wool house but four in Boston to a petition for the immediate passage of the Dingley bill. Of the four houses who did not sign, only one believes the bill should not pass. The petition is as follows:

"We are of the opinion that unless the Dingley bill as a measure of temporary relief is passed by the present Senate at once, the American market will be flooded with foreign wool and woolens, and business improvement retarded by the excessive supply. We respectfully call the attention of the Finance Committee of the Senate to this commercial condition."

Then follow the signatures of fifty-five firms in active business in Boston.

BYNUM COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Will Consult with the National Democratic Leaders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—W. D. Bynum will go to New-York to-morrow, and will visit several cities in the East to confer with leaders in the National Democratic Party. It is possible that after his return a meeting of the National Committee, of which he is Chairman, will be called for this city or Chicago.

It is the intention to keep the organization of the National Democratic Party intact. The leaders of the National Democracy have noted the evident intention of Altgeld, Bryan, and other leaders of the late campaign to hold the party in line for silver and all the other planks of the Chicago platform, and this gives them an additional incentive for maintaining their organization. Speaking of the future, Mr. Bynum said:

"The National Democratic Party will last as long as there is any danger to the country from agitation along the lines of the Chicago platform."

M'KINLEY'S LUCKY NUMBER.

Prominence of "23" in Connection with His Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Major McKinley will succeed the twenty-third man who has held the office of President of the United States, but his Administration will be the thirty-second in the history of the country—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland each having been elected twice and Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur filling the unexpired terms of their chiefs. Major McKinley will come to the office with the Electoral vote of twenty-three States. In the war, Major McKinley served in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, a regiment which has the unique honor of having given to the country two of its Chief Magistrates—Hayes and McKinley.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Beginning Sunday, 22d inst., trains will leave New-York, station Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, as follows:

For Philadelphia, 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

For Baltimore and Washington, daily, (8:00 except Sundays,) 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, (3:30, except Sundays,) 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.—Adv.

MANITOBA DISPUTE SETTLED.

An Agreement Reached to Govern Religious Teaching in Schools.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 20.—Premier Laurier gave out to-day the terms of the settlement of the educational questions which have been so long in dispute in the Province of Manitoba, as agreed upon between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments.

The settlement provides that religious teaching shall be conducted in a public school, where a majority of the Trustees authorize it, or a certain number of parents petition for it.

Such religious teaching, it is specified, shall take place between the hours of 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person duly authorized by such clergyman. In any school where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is a certain number, the Trustees, if the parents of such children so petition, shall employ at least one duly certified Roman Catholic teacher. Under the same circumstances regarding non-Roman Catholic children the Trustees are required to employ at least one duly certified non-Roman Catholic teacher.

Where the schoolroom accommodation does not permit of Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purposes of religious teaching, such teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during a prescribed period of one-half month and that of non-Roman Catholic children during the other half of the month. Where ten pupils in any school speak French, "or any language other than English," as their native language, teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French, or such other language, and English. No pupil is to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupil desire it.

MYSTERY OF A BLACK EYE.

Squire Taylor of Demarest Says He Got It from Mr. Muller.

DEMAREST, N. J., Nov. 20.—The manner in which Squire Taylor came by the black eye that he wears is something of a mystery. The Squire asserts that he received it at the hands of Nicholas Muller of Alpine. Muller declares, on the contrary, that he had not seen the Squire for over a year and a half, until last night, when he was confronted by Taylor in the courtroom of Justice Miller of Demarest, and the charge of assault was preferred against him.

As both men bear unimpeachable reputations for truthfulness, the Justice was greatly puzzled how to dispose of the case. Squire Taylor's story was so circumstantial and straightforward that the Justice felt it deserved some measure of credence.

The Squire asserted that yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, he went to see Muller, and the latter, without the slightest provocation, struck him in the eye, causing the discoloration. Muller, who is a church member and noted for his veracity, declared that the Squire must have been dreaming, for, until that very hour, he had not laid eyes on him for over eighteen months.

Justice Miller adjourned the case.

CARPET MILLS CLOSED.

Over 3,000 Hands in Yonkers Thrown Out of Work.

YONKERS, Nov. 20.—In accordance with the notice posted by the Smith Carpet Company, the big tapestry mill of the firm shut down to-day, throwing between 3,000 and 4,000 hands out of employment. It is said that next Wednesday will see the entire plant closed, and that 3,000 more hands will be without work. Many fear that there will be a repetition of the sufferings of the Winter of 1893. The officials of the company state that the mills will resume work January next. The mills are among the largest in the world, and were operated all through the hard times of a year ago, when other mills throughout the country closed. The carpets manufactured during the time have not yet been marketed.

HOSTILE TO THE BANKS.

The Knights of Labor Want Money Issued by the Government.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor today adopted a resolution declaring against the retirement of the greenbacks and against action by Congress that would "leave the circulating medium of the people entirely under the control of the National banks."

The resolution urges the people everywhere to "watch their representatives in Congress and demand from them such legislation as will continue the use of, and issuance of, Government money in preference to money of private corporations (National banks) and the reservation of the people's sovereign rights as enunciated by Hamilton, Jefferson, and Jackson."

LEFT WITH NEW-YORK MONEY.

J. B. Buxton, Attorney, of Winston, N. C., Accused of Forgery.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—J. B. Buxton, a prominent lawyer of Wilkesborough, disappeared from home a few days ago. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging him with forgery and embezzlement, signing the certificates of the County Court Clerk and Register upon a mortgage deed by which he obtained money from A. L. Richardson of New-York.

A. L. Richardson said last night in his home, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, that he would not make any statement regarding the matter on the ground that he was not directly interested in the alleged transactions.

$1,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Plaintiff Aged 37, Defendant 25—The Latter's Assets $200.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Miss Ella A. Payne, aged thirty-seven years, who owns a farm in Fairville, was awarded a verdict of $1,000 to-day against William Van Gorder, aged twenty-five, a farm hand, for breach of promise.

Van Gorder, who formerly worked for Miss Payne, recently married a younger woman, and Miss Payne sued him for $5,000.

Van Gorder claims his assets are about $200.

FOOTBALL TEAMS READY

PRINCETON AND YALE PLAYERS ARRIVE IN TOWN.

Quartered at the Murray Hill and Plaza Hotels Respectively—How the Men Will Line Up—Tigers Slight Favorites.

Two detachments of football players arrived in town yesterday afternoon. They will do battle to-day on Manhattan Field for the honor of being called champions of the game. They came from Princeton and Yale Universities, and both reached New-York about the same time. The Princeton players arrived from Princeton by the Pennsylvania Railroad a few minutes before 6 o'clock. They came on the 4:11 train. The Yale men left New-Haven on the 4:17 train, and were in the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock. The Princeton detachment went at once to the Murray Hill Hotel, and the Yale men to the Plaza.

Each team is composed of eleven players, but in case some of these players are injured during the contest there are about twenty substitutes on hand, ready to step into the places of the regular players. Then, there is the trainer for each team, about half a dozen men to assist the trainer, and about a dozen coachers, so that each detachment numbers about fifty.

As soon as they reached their respective hotels dinner was served, and, after resting a while after dining, those who will tussle with the ball to-day retired to bed. Every man who is to take part in the big game was in bed by 9:30. To-day they will be up bright and early and will start for the grounds in coaches at noon, and they will face each other on the gridiron at 2 o'clock.

Both teams looked well. Judging by the stories circulated by the managers from each university, one might have expected to see several cripples, but if any are in bad condition, they succeeded in hiding it from the public. "Jack" McMaster, who has trained the Princeton men, is the authority for the statement that every man is trained to the hour and fit to play the game of his life. Dr. "Josh" Hartwell made a similar statement about the Yale men, and the coaches all agree that the Yale team is as good as any that has ever come from New-Haven, and if the Tigers win it will simply be because they can play better football.

The Yale players who came here yesterday were Capt. Murphy, Rodgers, Murray, Chadwick, Chamberlin, Bass, Conner, Fincke, Benjamin Hinkey, Hine, Mills, Ely, McFarland, Durston, Hall, Hazen, Chauncey, Van Every, and Drummond. Of these, the men who will face Princeton are Bass, left end; Rodgers, left tackle; Murray, left guard; Chamberlin, centre; Chadwick, right guard; Murphy, right tackle; Conner, right end; Fincke, quarter back; Benjamin, right half; Hine, left half; Hinkey, full back.

Early in the morning they had a little light practice, chiefly in rehearsing signals, and when they went down to the train the whole college turned out to cheer them. Capt. Murphy received an ovation, and then every man was cheered in turn. To-day the army of students will watch the game, and will cheer and cheer, and so try to stimulate their college chums to play a winning game. The coaches who are with the team are Dr. J. A. Hartwell, who has been head coach; W. Camp, H. H. Knapp, Ray Tompkins, H. Beecher, W. T. Bull, W. W. Heffelfinger, V. C. McCormick, and S. B. Thorne, who did so much toward defeating the Tigers last year.

The Princeton Players.

The Princeton players here are Capt. Cochran, Brokaw, Baird, Church, Crowdis, Gailey, Armstrong, Hildebrand, Smith, Reiter, Poe, Bannard, Kelly, Geer, Wheeler, Schwartz, Thompson, Edwards, Tyler, Booth, and Lathrop. They, like their rivals, had some light practice in the morning, and when they left for this city they were escorted from the campus down to the railroad station and cheered all the way. To-day these students will be on the field, and will try to offset the effect of the Yale cheering.

The game promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of football. The Princeton team has the better record this year, judging by the games played, but it is a hard matter to size up two teams by the showing they make against others. Yale's team has been regarded as a weak one, because, when playing against weak teams the sons of Eli have not won as easily as was expected. The Yale athletes, however, make a practice of always keeping the public in the dark as to their true strength. Then, it must be remembered, Yale had only one big game on their schedule this year, the game with Princeton, and the trainers and coachers handled the team with the idea of getting the men fit for that game and not before, and they have succeeded in this.

On the other hand Princeton had to play Cornell four weeks ago and Harvard on the seventh of this month, and the players had to get into condition four weeks earlier than the Yale men. This will account very largely for the difference in the form shown by the two teams. At Princeton the men were "on edge" very early in the season, and the difficulty that "Jack" McMaster had was to keep them from getting stale. At the first part of this week several of the men had trained off. This accounts for the poor showing they made at practice. Now, however, they are in shape again, and will play good football to-day.

The teams will line up as follows:

YALE.		PRINCETON.
Hinkey, Full back.		Smith, Quarter back.
Benjamin, Right—Half backs—Left.	Hine,	Bannard, Kelly, Left—Half backs—Right.
Fincke, Quarter back.		Baird, Full back.
Left end, Bass.		Cochran, Right end.
Left tackle, Rodgers.		Hildebrand, Right tackle.
Left guard, Murray.		Armstrong, Right guard.
Centre, Chamberlain.		Gailey, Centre.
Right guard, Chadwick.		Crowdis, Left guard.
Right tackle, Murphy.		Church, Left tackle.
Right end, Connor.		Brokaw, Left end.

Princeton the Stronger.

Comparing the different players, Princeton seems to be a little the stronger. Gailey and Chamberlain will face each other at centre. Gailey is the heavier of the two, but Chamberlain makes up for this by quickness. Gailey snaps back well, but is apt to play a little high. At this position the two sides appear to be evenly matched.

Continued on Page 2.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL ILL.

In Chicago with Sciatica and Has Canceled Lecture Dates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was taken ill after a lecture at Freeport, Ill., yesterday. A doctor attended him there, but Col. Ingersoll's agent thought he had better bring him here. He was taken to the Great Northern Hotel last night under circumstances of some mystery. An effort was made to conceal the Colonel's presence, and the agent kept out of the way of inquirers.

The report got into circulation that he had been stricken with paralysis. The agent canceled lecture dates at Elgin, Ill., and at several other places.

Col. Ingersoll's physician late to-night said that it was not paralysis that ailed the Colonel, but sciatica, and that his patient would start for New-York to-morrow.

VERDICT AGAINST COFFEY.

The Senator Assessed $6,500 for Libeling Mr. Schoepflin.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—The jury in the libel suit of ex-Assemblyman Schoepflin of Buffalo against State Senator Coffey of Brooklyn brought in a verdict this morning for the plaintiff, awarding him $6,500 damages. Justice Childs granted a stay of proceedings pending an appeal.

The suit was for $50,000, the plaintiff asking for $25,000 each for slander and libel. During the trial the court ruled that the slender charge could not be maintained, and the trial continued on the libel charge.

Senator Coffey was accused of indirectly charging ex-Assemblyman Schoepflin with accepting a bribe in connection with legislation at Albany. In April, 1895, a bill was introduced in the Legislature which was known as the Hudson River Ice bill. It repealed certain old laws and gave to one ice company rights which it took away from others. It leaked out that Mr. Vacheron had accepted an alleged bribe of $3,000 for "fixing" the bill in committee. The bill was killed, and after some investigation, the Grand Jury of Albany County found an indictment against Vacheron. Coffey was charged with having said that Schoepflin also had been indicted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The trial of ex-Assemblyman Vacheron was to-day set down for Dec. 2.

RUMORED TOBACCO CORNER.

New-Yorkers Deny Knowledge of Heavy Purchases of Havana Stock.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Importers of Havana tobacco in this city confirm the report of large purchases by New-York firms, who, it is said, want to corner the market. It is estimated that within the past few weeks over 600 bales of Havana tobacco have been bought in this city by New-York firms. Owing to the condition of affairs in Cuba, a scarcity of this tobacco is looked for by some men in the trade, and the move to corner the market is attributed to this condition.

Representatives of well-known New-York tobacco houses yesterday did not place much credence in the suggestion that a corner would be attempted.

Such manufacturers of Key West cigars as George W. Nichols & Co. of Warren Street, Guerra, Diaz & Co. of William Street, S. Rodriguez of South Street, and Garcia Brothers of Chambers Street said that they have ample stocks for several months to come, though short of the lighter shades of leaf in fine qualities.

Representatives of Rodriguez and Nichols said last night that they had received no intimation of a possible corner. Several other dealers in constant touch with the trade scouted the report.

EQUAL RIGHTS ACT SUIT.

Rochester Negro Wants Damages for Failure to Get a Drink.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A suit has been begun against Thomas A. Ryan and William H. Sauers, saloon keepers, in which $500 damages are demanded for refusing to dispense drinks to Charles C. Clark, colored, Dec. 8, 1895.

Clark entered the saloon with a female companion and was told by the waiter that drinks cost 25 cents. Clark said he did not care if they cost a dollar. The waiter then told him that he could not get anything in that place, and the action was brought under Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 1,042 of the Laws of 1895—"An act to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and legal rights."

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are threatening weather, occasional light showers, slightly warmer.

The pressure continues high in all districts. It is highest in New-England and to the north of Montana. There is no storm centre within the region of observation. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and fallen in the central valleys and throughout the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is lower near the Atlantic coast, in the West Gulf States, and in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light showers have occurred in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Threatening weather with showers is indicated for the Atlantic coast, and threatening weather, with occasional showers, will continue in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will rise slowly in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	51	33	37
6 A. M.	49	32	35
9 A. M.	46	34	36
12 M.	47	34	37
4 P. M.	43	36	37
6 P. M.	38	35	36
9 P. M.	33	34	36
12 P. M.	31	34	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1895	43
Corresponding date for last twenty years	44

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

NO NEWS FROM WEYLER

OPERATIONS AT A STANDSTILL IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Reports of Spanish Victories Not Credited by Cubans—Philippine Revolt Growing—Rising in Puerto Rico Feared.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Operations in the Province of Pinar del Rio are apparently at a standstill. No serious encounter has been reported since the engagement with the rebels under Munoz. No information is vouchsafed regarding the movements of Gen. Weyler, and the impression grows that the authorities here know nothing about him. He is unofficially located at San Cristobal, but nothing definite is known as to his whereabouts.

Gen. Luque reports that the rebel leaders Sanchez and Moles were killed and Carrillo wounded in an engagement with his command at Damas. The insurgents, according to Gen. Luque, had more than 100 men killed or wounded. The General makes no mention of his own losses.

It is officially announced that on Wednesday last the column commanded by Gen. Lopez Amor and the forces under Col. Arminan met 2,000 rebels led by Serafina Sanchez. The insurgents occupied good positions, which commanded the passage of the River Zazas. After an engagement which lasted two hours the troops forced their way across the river, dispersed the rebels and encamped in the positions that had been held by them. The insurgents carried their wounded with them in their retreat. It is stated that the rebels buried sixty of their number killed in the fight.

Cuban sympathizers here question the truth of the Government report, and say it is incredible that the insurgents, while retreating from the troops should stop to bury their dead. The Spanish losses are said to have been one lieutenant killed and two lieutenants and twenty privates wounded.

Several other reports of unimportant engagements in which the Spaniards were uniformly said to have been victorious are issued by the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that an unpleasant sensation has been caused by the Cuban telegrams announcing that Capt. Gen. Weyler meditates abandoning his campaign in Pinar del Rio and returning to Havana. The Government has received no official confirmation of the report. The Correspondencia del Espana, a semi-official paper, states that Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo declares that there would be nothing remarkable in Gen. Weyler's returning, if public business or the conduct of the campaign required his presence in Havana. Military men in Madrid believe that Gen. Weyler has found the forces or the preparations for the campaign insufficient for decisive operations against Maceo, and that he may therefore be returning to stop the progress of the rebels under Gomez and Garcia in the Province of Puerto Principe.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Advices received here from Cuba are to the effect that Gen. Soto, ex-President of Costa Rica, and one of the leaders of the insurgents, has been killed in a fight in the Province of Havana.

Another serious engagement is reported to have occurred between the Spanish column commanded by Col. Segura and a band of insurgents. No details are given.

The Imparcial prints a letter of sympathy from the Russian, German, French, and Austrian Ambassadors which accompanied a donation to the fund started by the Imparcial for the purchase of medical comforts for the troops in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

SPAIN FEARS PUERTO RICO.

Steps Taken to Prevent an Uprising on the Island.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The Government has received official advices from the Island of Puerto Rico saying that extensive precautions are being taken there to prevent surprises by filibusters in the event of the news received from Cuba and the Philippines being of such a character as to encourage a rising of the islanders.

The defenses of the island are being examined and strengthened, as many well-known Separatists have recently disappeared, leading to the suspicion that they are organizing an insurrection. All the houses and their inmates as well are being registered, and the landing places where filibusters might attempt a coup are closely guarded by sentinels.

The secret societies which have long existed in Puerto Rico have recently increased their activity, and documents recently seized by the authorities indicate that preparations are being made for a rising at an early date.

Philippine Revolt Extending.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Advices received from Manila say that the uprising in the Philippines is extending to all of the provinces of the islands.

ACCIDENT AT A HORSE SHOW.

Francis T. Underhill of This City Seriously Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—A serious accident took place at the Horse Show Building this morning to Francis T. Underhill, the New-York carriage man, who has been acting as judge of the show.

He was inside the ring in a three-seated brake with Daniel R. Hanna and Belden Seymour. One of the horses started to run away and the other horse becoming scared and unmanageable all four animals dashed around and around the ring. The Cleveland men jumped, but Underhill was thrown out, sustaining wounds that made it necessary to take him in an ambulance to the home of Mr. Hanna, a son of M. A. Hanna. Mr. Hanna was slightly bruised.

Said He Had Been Driven from Home.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.—William Davis of Brooklyn was taken in charge by the police early this morning. He had been driven from home, he said, and was about to end his sufferings in the river. The nature of his offense he declined to make known. Davis is about twenty-six years old, and was well dressed, but his face showed traces of dissipation. Superintendent Birmingham gave him some money and told him to brace up. He said he would not go back to his friends.

Experi-

ments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands indorse as the best—which cures when others fail, namely

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S POLICY

HANNA SAYS HE WILL TRY TO PLEASE WORKINGMEN.

The Next President, He Predicts, Will Show a "Dignified Antagonism" to Trusts—Talk About 1900.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee had a conference here to-day with Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, in which he said:

"The Republican Party will not have such a close call again as it had in the last campaign. The work of education is to be continued strongly from the present until the next Presidential election. The policy of the Administration will be in exploitation of the ideas that will further advance the strength of the Republican Party.

"The one great power for Bryan was the workingmen. Bryan posed as their friend, and succeeded in getting them practically in line for him. The fight at the polls was not so much between gold and silver, as it was the fight of the workingmen against the man they thought was the exponent of trusts and monopolies.

"They were led to believe that McKinley was the candidate of the trusts, and, to not mince matters, was my candidate, and that I was the head centre of trusts. The Popocrats very adroitly made me the whole thing, and called me the oppressor of labor, of course.

"I can stand this sort of thing, but with McKinley it is different.

"The labor leaders here who are friendly to me tell me that if we are to be successful again we must counteract this impression, and that is what we propose to do.

"We cannot do anything with the farmers. They have left us, but we can get the labor vote, and we shall begin now to direct it away from Bryan and his party."

"How will Mr. McKinley do this?"

"Why! He knows very well that something more than mere assertion that the Republican Party is the friend of the workingman is necessary, and National legislation will be so handled that it will be the best educator of the people.

"The fight of silver against gold was practically abandoned by the Democrats two weeks before the campaign closed. It will never again be the main issue—that is, silver as a political issue will never cut any more figure than greenbacks. The one idea must be to instill into the heads of the men of the cities that Republicanism is good, and better than Popocracy.

"Only let McKinley be inaugurated President of the United States, and this will be done. There must be an arrangement that will strike the people at the right time.

"McKinley will assume a dignified attitude of antagonism to all trusts and monopolies. His inaugural speech will breathe a spirit of abhorrence for the centralization of such power as is to-day possessed by the trusts, and then we will expect the understanding of the people to do the rest for the following three years.

"Four years hence will come the next Presidential election with the election of a congress. Then when the public mind is attuned to the idea that McKinley is the enemy of trusts we shall have a tariff measure introduced. This measure will be closely identified with McKinley. On that measure we shall make the Presidential campaign of 1900. On the tariff agitation we shall rely to win the battle.

"The gold Democrats will be with us in 1900. Bourke Cockran said to me when I was in New-York that there was no use of their fighting us, that they could not fight us successfully on the tariff, and that there were no other points on which we and they differed. The only thing left for them to fight for was the name. That is true; that class of the Democracy which is not of the laboring element, and not of the farm, is with us now, and will be with us four years from now."

Relative to matters concerning the Cabinet Mr. Hanna said:

"The most difficult problem McKinley has is the formation of his Cabinet. He is a man who above all things dislikes to injure the feelings of any one. There are so many men eligible and who are friends of McKinley that he fears to appoint one man for fear others will feel aggrieved. That is a quality in him that attracts all men, and shows the big heart that lies within him."

M'KINLEY RAN BEHIND.

Received Fewer Votes than the Ohio State Ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The Secretary of State has announced the Republican pluralities on the State ticket as follows: Charles Kinney, for Secretary of State, 51,549; Marshall J. Williams, for Supreme Court Judge, 51,990; Joseph E. Blackburn, for Food and Dairy Commissioner, 52,619; Frank A. Huffman, for member of the Board of Public Works, 51,942.

Mr. Kinney, who headed the State ticket, led Major McKinley 440 votes, while Blackburn, the highest man, led him 1,410 votes.

The gold Democratic candidate for Secretary of State received but 8 votes. Judge Beer, gold Democrat, for Supreme Court Judge, received 1,458 votes.

Alabama's Official Results.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20.—The official canvass of Alabama's vote, made to-day, shows the election of the following Congressmen: First District—Taylor, (Dem.) Second—Stallings, (Dem.) Third—Clayton, (Dem.) Fourth—Plowman, (Dem.) Fifth—Brewer, (Dem.) Sixth—Bankhead, (Dem.) Seventh—Howard, (Pop.) Eighth—Wheeler, (Dem.) Ninth—Underwood, (Dem.)

The vote for President resulted: Bryan and Sewall, 107,137; McKinley and Hobart, 54,137; Bryan and Watson, 24,089; Palmer and Buckner, 6,464; Levering and Johnson, 2,147. The Democratic vote shows a falling off of 30,986 from that of 1892, and the Democratic majority is reduced by 24,069.

Visitors at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Gen. Miles called on Major McKinley to-day and dined with him. Congressman Grosvenor also was here, and it is understood he talked with Major McKinley about the Dingley bill, the passage of which he opposes for the reason that he thinks it would be neither a final nor satisfactory settlement of the tariff question.

League of Republican Clubs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs was held at the Auditorium to-day. President Woodmansee reported that President-elect McKinley had promised to attend the National convention of the league in Detroit next July. It was decided to make arrangements for headquarters for the league in Washington inauguration week, and to urge the clubs affiliated with the league to take part in the parade. The committee members believe that 50,000 club members will join in the demonstration. The league's permanent headquarters will remain in Chicago.

FOOTBALL TEAMS READY

Continued from Page 1.

Armstrong is Princeton's right guard. He will face Murray, the left guard in the Yale line. Armstrong has played a consistent and a brilliant game throughout the season. Murray is a strong man, but slow. At college he is called "Sleepy" Murray. Here the advantage is with Princeton. Armstrong is the right guard of Princeton, and he will face Chadwick, left guard on the Yale team. Crowdis is the Tigers' left guard. He will face Chadwick. Both are good, strong players and very evenly matched. The tackles will face each other as follows:

Church of Princeton and Murphy of Yale, and Hildebrand of Princeton and Rodgers of Yale. Murphy is a little better than Church, but Hildebrand has played better ball than Rodgers, so at tackles the teams are evenly matched. At right end, Brokaw of Princeton will face Connor of Yale, the left end man. Brokaw has played a brilliant game this year, and the Tigers think he is a better man than Connor, who is an unknown quantity. At the other end of the line will be Cochran for Princeton and Bass for Yale. Cochran is one of the best men on the Tigers' team, but he is suffering from an injured shoulder and may not be able to last the game out. Bass has not been playing as good a game this year as he did last. Taking all into consideration, Cochran and Bass seem to be evenly matched. It would seem, then, that on the line the two teams are very evenly matched.

Back of the line, though, is Princeton's strong point. The two quarter backs are Fincke and Smith. Fincke played in last year's game, and has had experience. He plays with splendid judgment, can punt in case of necessity, and is a sure catcher. Smith is a good man, as good as "Phil" King, the Tigers say, but he has to show this form in a championship game yet, and so Yale must be given the advantage at quarter back. Benjamin and Hine are Yale's half backs. Princeton's will be Bannard and Kelly. Hine is a new man, and said to be a wonder at punting, but Kelly is a wonder, too, and he has shown what a gainer he is when sent against the line. Bannard is a better player than Benjamin, and at full back, Baird is far superior to Hinkey. If the game is a kicking one, Princeton will have every advantage, and even if Baird should be disabled, Wheeler, his substitute, is almost as good.

Both teams are very confident. The Yale men are banking somewhat on "Yale luck and Yale pluck." The Tigers are confident, because they know they can play ball, but they rather fear that Yale luck may take the game from them.

Weights of the Men.

The following will show the weights of the teams:

Princeton.

	Position.	Weight.	Age.
H. C. Brokaw, '97	l. e.	157	21
W. W. Church, '97	l. t.	189	22
E. C. Crowdis, '99	l. g.	225	24
R. R. Galley, '98	c.	195	26
H. C. Armstrong, '98	r. g.	187	20
A. R. T. Hillebrand, 1900	r. t.	174	19
Garrett Cochran, Jr., '98	r. e.	162	20
P. L. Smith, '97	q. b.	154	22
A. W. Kelly, '98	l.h.b.	160	20
W. H. Bannard, '98	r.h.b.	166	21
John Baird, '99	f. b.	156	19

Yale.

Lyman Bass, '97	l. e.	154	21
J. O. Rodgers, '98	l. t.	177	21
Lang Murray, '97, S.	l. g.	188	22
B. C. Chamberlain, '97, S.	c.	178	19
C. Chadwick, '97, S.	r. g.	192	21
F. T. Murphy, (C.,) '97	r. t.	172	23
W. B. Connor, '99	r. e.	150	21
C. M. Fincke, '97	q. b.	158	22
F. H. Benjamin, '98, S.	r.h.b.	160	20
A. H. Hine, '99, M. S.	l.h.b.	160	21
Louis Hinkey, '97	f. b.	138	22

The betting early in the week was in favor of Princeton, at odds of 5 to 3 on. A lot of Princeton money was sent to New-Haven, and some of it has been covered by the Yale men. Yesterday afternoon Yale's followers showed a little more confidence, and several bets were made at even money.

Julian Curtis, who has charge of the arrangements for the game, makes the following announcement in order to avoid confusion at the gates:

The entrance for holders of grand stand tickets will be at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The entrance for holders of general admission tickets will be at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue also. The entrance for holders of seats in Stand A will be on Eighth Avenue, in the middle of the fence. Holders of seats for Stands B and C are requested to go down the lane at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, between Manhattan Field and the Polo Grounds. The entrance for field boxes and coaches will be at the same place, that is to say, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, the corner nearest the Polo Grounds. Holders of Stand D tickets will find their gate at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, half way down the lane along Manhattan Field fence. Those who travel on the elevated roads will save themselves lots of trouble if they buy tickets for the trip down town after the game.

The Tenderloin district was crowded last night with college boys and strangers in town for to-day's game. Yale and Princeton sympathizers paraded Broadway, singing college songs and yelling for their respective colors. There was no unusual disturbance and pedestrians coming from the theatres were not annoyed. Capt. Chapman has taken precautions for the strict observance of the peace to-day. Besides the regular patrolmen, special officers will be detailed to the theatres and all known resorts where the boys would likely congregate. The beer gardens and cafés in Broadway and Sixth Avenue will be so strictly watched that a disturbance in any of them is not likely to happen.

WILL BRING SONGS WITH THEM.

Princeton Undergraduates Well Equipped for "Rooting."

PRINCETON, Nov. 20.—The Princeton undergraduates fully expect the Tigers will defeat Yale in the football game to-morrow. About all of them will see the contest, leaving Princeton at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in a special train. They will be heard in song on Manhattan Field. Probably they will open by singing:

Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!
There's going to be trouble for Yale.
Just watch the Tiger thumpin',
He will set Old Eli jumpin',
There's going to be trouble for Yale.

In answer to Yale's parody on the "New Bully," which declares that Old Eli will "twist the Tiger's tail," the Princeton rooters in their section in Stand D will sing:

You will twist the Tiger's tail, I don't think;
You will twist the Tiger's tail, I don't think;
You will twist the Tiger's tail, I don't think;
When he gets Eli down just watch him wink.

One of the favorite Princeton songs will be that written by "Lady" Jayne, the substitute 'Varsity pitcher, shortly after the final baseball game at New-Haven last Spring, which was won by Princeton. This song was sung first by Jayne at the baseball banquet given the winning team at the Princeton Inn. It runs as follows:

While watching a game which I will not name,
In June on a bright Summer's day,
I saw a large crowd who were shouting aloud,
And urging their heroes to play.
They all watched to see what the outcome would be,
Their nerves they could scarce stand the strain;
In an hour or so as I saw the crowd go,
I heard a Princetonian exclaim:

Yale may have seen better days
When she was in her prime;
Yale may have seen better days
Once upon a time.
For at New-Haven she fell,
She cannot mend her ways.
Some poor old rooters are mourning for Yale,
Who has seen better days.

The ball game is won, but the task is not done,
We'll have to get at 'em this Fall.
But between you and me perhaps you'll agree
We'll lick 'em again at football.
On Manhattan Field our boys will not yield,
'Neath Old Nassau's banner we'll throng;
And when we come out, with a whoop and a shout,
May we all be singing this song:

Yale may have seen better days, &c.

The familiar songs, such as "Old Nassau," "The Orange and the Black," "The Triangle Song," &c., also will be heard from the Princeton side to-morrow, with plenty of "skyrockets" and "Siss! boom! ahs!"

All undergraduates who do not file excuses from their parents are expected to report at the Registrar's office Saturday night before 12 o'clock and register. This rule is enforced in order to avoid the scandals of past years, when an occasional student has raised a disturbance, or, more often, some outsider masquerading in college colors, has kicked up a row and been mistaken for a student.

There is little betting on the game in Princeton, and practically none among the students. One or two local town "sports" say they have laid light wagers, dollar for dollar, on the outcome of the contest.

HARVARD AND PENNSYLVANIA.

They Play at Football To-day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Harvard and Pennsylvania football teams will meet to-morrow on Franklin Field. For almost the first time this year Harvard will go upon the field with its 'Varsity team intact and in fairly good condition.

The Harvard team arrived at noon to-day, and is domiciled at the Hotel Stenton. The Pennsylvania team came back from the Delaware Water Gap to-night. The Pennsylvania men looked vastly improved by their two days' outing in the mountains.

Immense preparations have been made for the game to-morrow, and an attendance of 25,000 is expected. The officials of the game will be Wyckoff of Cornell, umpire, and Hickok of Yale, referee.

The line-up of the two teams, in all likelihood, will be as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Cabot	Left end	Boyle
Haughton	Left tackle	Uffenheimer
Bouve	Left guard	Woodruff
F. Shaw	Centre	Overfield
J. N. Shaw	Right guard	Wharton, (Capt.)
Wheeler	Right tackle	Farrar
Moulton	Right end	D. Dickson
Beale	Quarter back	Weeks
Wright'gt'n, (C.)	Left half back	Gelbert
Dunlop	Right half back	Morice
Brown	Full back	Minds

New Variety of Sheep in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—By crossing Persian and Merino sheep, the Agricultural Department of the University of California has produced a species of very large, broad-backed sheep, said to be admirably adapted to California climate, with much flesh and heavy coats of wool, white, black, and reddish brown. The experiment was made at the Paso Robles Station with rams secured from Persia. The wool, which was about eight inches long, sold in this city for 4 cents more a pound than the average price.

Postmaster Short $545.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 20.—A shortage of $545 has been found in the accounts of Postmaster John Downing by Inspector Charles F. Lewis of Jersey City. The examination was made yesterday. Mr. Downing's sureties, John Collins of Port Oram and Charles Pfeiffer of Bloomfield, were at once summoned, and turned the office over to Robert F. Oram, Jr. Mr. Downing was appointed to the office by President Cleveland.

Ferdinand K. Frey Found Dead.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—Ferdinand K. Frey was found dead in an easy chair in an anteroom of the Masonic Temple this morning, supposedly of heart disease. He was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 295 of New-York City. He came to Colorado about twenty-five years ago from New-York, and lived at Leadville during the early days. He had been an invalid for several years.

Change in Colorado Midland.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—D. R. C. Brown of Aspen, owner of the famous Little Annie Mine and President of the Cowenhoven Tunnel Company, has purchased 2,666 shares of Colorado Midland Railway stock, formerly held by H. Colbran, now in Corea, for $150,000. It is said he will become Vice President of the company and W. K. Gillette President.

Drank All the Communion Wine.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20.—Burglars robbed the village school and All Saints' Episcopal Church, at Scotch Plains, on Wednesday night. They drank all the communion wine, and carried away the silver communion service. It is thought that the thieves were tramps.

Tiffany & Co.

Handsome Gold Watches for Young Ladies.

An entirely new line of small watches, suitable for young ladies, at the following attractive prices:

In plain 18 karat gold open-face cases, - - - - - - - - - - $25
In enameled gold cases, with enameled dials, - - - - - - - $40
In enameled gold cases, set with diamonds, - - - - - - - - $70
$75, and upward.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

HAVANA'S BAD PLIGHT

CUBAN REFUGEES TELL TALES OF DISORDER AND WOE.

The Leading Hotels Closed, the Population Restless, and the Ultimate Success of the Insurgents Fully Expected.

The number of Cuban refugees who have sought shelter in New-York has been increased during the last week by many arrivals from Havana, who tell startling stories of what is going on in that city during Gen. Weyler's absence on the Pinar del Rio campaign. There is scarcely a Spanish boarding house in this city which has not received one or more of these Havana refugees, who claim to be victims of the military injustices that have been suddenly revived in that city.

E. Alvarez, a cigar manufacturer, is one of the last of these refugees to arrive. He reached New-York on Wednesday on the steamship Saratoga, accompanied by his wife, Della Martinez Alvarez, and their nine-year-old boy. They were detained at Hoffman Island until yesterday, and after their release went to the Spanish boarding house at 235 East Thirteenth Street, where Mr. Alvarez was seen later in the day by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I do not wish to speak against the Spanish," said Mr. Alvarez, "but it is true that I left Havana because I feared that they would confine me and my wife in Morro Castle. They are very severe with the native Cubans, whether they are insurgents or not. I could not stay when I felt myself and my family to be in danger. I shall stay in America until the war is over.

The End Is in Sight.

"That will not be long, I believe. In four months the Cubans will be successful. The Spanish officers in Havana do not expect Weyler to succeed in his campaign against Maceo, and are fearful that the centre of the crisis will be soon changed from Pinar del Rio to Havana. The official bulletins of the war, which purport to give results of battles in the west, are not true. They deceive neither the patriot sympathizers nor the Spanish soldiers. The fact is that Spain dreads what may happen in Havana quite as much as she dreads what may happen either at or beyond the trochas.

"The Spanish authorities are afraid of the population of Havana. Many others, who, like myself, have not been outspoken for Spain, have lately been forced in various ways to leave Havana. It is not because of any evidence showing them to be connected with the Cuban cause that many of them are required to leave, but because Spain knows Havana will be hard to hold with Gomez and Maceo in front and a large part of the people in sympathy with their efforts to gain the city."

Another Havana refugee who still retains property interests in Cuba, and who for that reason requests his name to be withheld, said yesterday:

"In Havana the Spanish cause is believed to be hopeless. There is constant communication between the insurgent sympathizers and the armies in the provinces, which the Spanish authorities are powerless to interrupt. More than half the people of Havana are republicans at heart, and are only kept quiet by the fear of such rigorous punishment as confinement in Morro Castle, the confiscation of their property, or actual death. These people will all be ready to declare themselves when the crisis arrives, unless the Spanish in the meantime drive them out of the city.

Most Hotels Closed.

"All the leading hotels in Havana are closed, and the best of the cafés are descending into poverty. The Spanish officers are forcing them out of business by living high on their bounties without being able to pay for what they get.

"It is an open secret in Havana that the trochas have proved a failure as a means of preventing communication between the two divisions of the insurgent army. Unless Weyler crushes Maceo, which is conceded to be impossible, the Captain General's return to Havana will be followed by the juncture of the armies and Maceo commands, probably without a single battle on the trocha which was designed to keep them apart."

Regarding the recurrent rumor that a movement is on foot looking to a cessation of hostilities, the Spanish Government consenting to the autonomy of the Island, Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma said yesterday:

"This war is one for independence. We intend to accomplish that or fight until we are exterminated. But autonomy, never!"

The rumor is believed to have been instigated by Spaniards as a feeler, and, coming at a time when it is said that Gen. Weyler will be recalled, is interpreted by Cubans at the Junta as indicating the desperate straits to which the Spaniards are put.

LAURADA CASE CONCLUDED.

Jurymen Unable to Agree, and They Were Locked Up over Night.

The trial of Capt. Charles B. Dickman of the steamship Laurada and Col. Emilio Nunez, the Cuban patriot, accused of taking a filibustering expedition from this port to Cuba, was concluded yesterday in the United States Court.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, for the defense, called but one witness, Col. Barrs, Customs Inspector of Jacksonville, Fla., who said that when he boarded the Laurada she was at Newport, twenty-five miles from Jacksonville. The sailors who had testified for the prosecution swore that they saw Col. Nunez go from the Laurada into the Customs House at Jacksonville and return in a small boat with Col. Barrs.

After the summing up by the attorneys and the charge of Judge Brown, the jury at 3:20 o'clock retired. At 6 o'clock the jurymen reported that they could not agree and asked to be discharged. Judge Brown refused to discharge them, and ordered them locked up. He said that if they reached a verdict before 10 o'clock he would receive it, but that if it were later they must return a sealed verdict at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Judge directed that the defendants be allowed their liberty on the original bail bond. The Marshals misunderstood the order and refused to let them leave the Post Office Building until Judge Brown, who was at the Reform Club, signed a formal order to that effect.

At 10 o'clock last night the jurymen reported that they had reached no agreement, and they were locked up for the night.

Hardware Men Elect Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The National Hardware Association of the United States to-day elected these officers: President, William W. Supplee, Philadelphia; First Vice President, H. H. Bishop, Cleveland; Second Vice President, John Alling, Chicago; Executive Committee—For three years, John Bindley, Pittsburg; William Chamberlain, Portland, Me. For two years—F. P. Strong, St. Paul; Theodore D. Buhl, Detroit, Mich. For one year—Bruce Hayden, San Francisco; Col. Norris B. B. Belknap, Louisville.

Found His Satchel of Watches.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—M. Klipper, a traveling salesman for Hepp, Didesheim & Brothers, jewelers, 83 Nassau Street, New-York, who had his sample satchel with $1,000 worth of watches in it stolen last night at the Union passenger station, found it to-day in a hallway of an office building in High Street. The contents were intact.

Interment of Ambassador Runyon.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—The body of the late Ambassador Theodore Runyon was interred in its last resting place in the family plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Wednesday afternoon. Only members of the family were present.

Mistress and Maid

both have their part in the great savings that come from **Pearline.** Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.

But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with **Pearline.** 607

IAN MACLAREN,
ONE OF THE EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS FOR '97.

Established 1827. *Comes Every Week.*

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Companion of the Whole Family.

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One of the most beautiful CALENDARS issued this Year will be given to each New Subscriber to The Companion.

It is made up of Four Charming Pictures in color, beautifully executed. Its size is 10 by 24 inches. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than $1.00.

52 Weeks for $1.75. Send for Full Prospectus.

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New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:
FREE—The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1897;
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And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1898.
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See Special Offers.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

KEELEY A CLERICAL ELOPER.

Report that He Is Preaching Under a False Name in Boston.

MEDINA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Some months ago the Rev. Horace C. Keeley, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church of Millville, a hamlet near this village, eloped with Miss Susie Linsley, a young member of his flock, leaving his wife, who soon after became a mother, without home or money.

The citizens of the village were so indignant that a committee was organized to tar and feather him should be return. In a few weeks the girl came home, and denied having been with the pastor at first. Finally a friend, through whom she had sent a letter to Keeley, gave the secret away, and Miss Linsley confessed to her friends and to the church.

The minister could not be located, and quite a sum of money was expended for his capture. Lately information has been received that he is preaching in a Congregational Church in Boston under an assumed name. A vigilance committee has been formed to solicit a sufficient amount of money to capture and convict the eloper.

Big Sale of North Carolina Land.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—Robert T. Gray, Commissioner, under order of court, sold here to-day 167,000 acres of land in Dare County. This embraces the entire county, save that portion known as the "Banks," along the ocean shore, part of Durrant's Island, and all of Roanoke Island, the latter being the one on which Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists made the first English settlement on this continent. The land was bid off for the note holders in New-York, the price paid being $100,000.

Rodgers Wants to be Judge.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Nov. 20.—Judge John H. Rodgers of Fort Smith, Ark., is a candidate for the position recently made vacant by the death of Judge I. C. Parker. Judge Rodgers has seen much public service of a judicial nature. He was for eight years Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fort Smith district, and served six years in Congress, refusing to run for a fourth term. He was a strong supporter of the sound-money Democratic ticket in the recent campaign.

Well-Known Lawyer Missing.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 20.—Clement Matthews, one of the best-known lawyers in this town, where he has practiced law for a quarter of a century, is missing, and it is feared that he has met with foul play at the hands of some of the criminals he has prosecuted during the long term of his practice. Five weeks ago Mr. Matthews left home. During the first week of his absence he sent money to his family from Rockaway Beach, and then from New-York. After that he vanished.

Dover Mountain Woods Ablaze.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 20.—The southerly slope of the Dover Mountains was devastated yesterday by a fierce fire. Many hundred acres of valuable timber land were destroyed, and it was feared at one time that the residences of Richard McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Richard Granniss would be consumed. A change in the direction of the wind saved the dwellings.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS. When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant. Whenever you need a Book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10 cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d Street, New-York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

THEFT PAID BACK BY WILL.

Eight Thousand Dollars in Gold Dust Has Grown to $27,000.

THE DALLES, Ore., Nov. 20.—Louis Davenport of Mosier was robbed of $8,000 worth of gold dust more than thirty years ago. Recently a stranger came, vaguely hinting that he might possibly make a disclosure about the theft. The man went down to visit Mr. Davenport at Mosier last week, and yesterday, as a result of that visit, Mr. Davenport came to this city.

The stranger has been very reticent, but by putting disconnected statements together Mr. Davenport has gathered that the man who took the $8,000 in gold dust was known to this stranger; that some time since, realizing that he was approaching the grave, the thief made a will, in which he provided for the repayment of the $8,000, with interest at legal rates from the day it was taken until it shall be paid.

The ill-gotten money, it seems, prospered in his hands, and $27,000 will be paid to Mr. Davenport.

WILLIAM ADVISES OFFICERS.

When They Use Their Swords They Should Use Them to Advantage.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—As previously stated in these dispatches, Emperor William, after swearing in a number of recruits in the Lust-Garten Nov. 12, privately addressed a group of officers. He spoke so low that those at a little distance could not hear what he said, and considerable curiosity was excited concerning the tenor of his remarks.

The Tageblatt to-day asserts that he referred to the von Brusewitz incident, which has excited so much popular indignation against brutal military officers who take advantage of their uniforms to murderously assault or kill civilians who unintentionally trench upon what the officers call their honor.

The paper says that the Emperor warned the officers against lowering the honor of their position by appearing in public when excited by wine. If, however, they were obliged to use their swords in self-defense, they should do so in the most effective manner.

"Ads" in a Government Publication.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The first enlarged number of The Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics was issued to-day, including several pages of paid advertising, this innovation in a Government publication having been approved by all the republics taking part in the bureau. This is the first step to placing the bureau on a self-supporting basis and extending its scope and utility without additional tax on its supporters. Only the highest class of advertisers have been admitted.

Shot for Not Blowing Up a Train.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—George Iback of Brooklyn, N. Y., the tramp who flagged Train No. 8 on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Nov. 10, confessed this morning to being in a plot with four others to blow it up with dynamite for the purpose of robbery. When the train whistled, his heart failed him, and he brushed off the cap that connected the dynamite. His comrades saw him and shot him in the calf of the leg. He was arrested at midnight, but the officers would not give the names of the other plotters until arrested.

Ohio Corporation Fee Law Decision.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—The Supreme Court of Ohio gave a decision to-day to the effect that the law exacting from foreign corporations doing business in this State a fee equal to the fee they would have had to pay if incorporated in Ohio, does not apply to corporations of other States doing business in Ohio by traveling salesmen only.

MAN DEAD; POCKETS EMPTY.

Mulligan, Captain of a Barge, Found with His Skull Broken.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Henry Tompkins, on his way to the West Shore station, about dawn to-day, found the body of Patrick Mulligan, Captain of the stone barge John A. Feeney, which was tied up at a wharf 500 feet away.

The body was warm. The skull had been broken seemingly by blows with a piece of iron piping. The pockets of the clothing had been rifled.

Mulligan was about fifty-six years old and had worked here thirty Summers in the stone business, working in New-York during the Winters. He had a check for $118 yesterday. Whether he had cashed it is not known.

The body was taken to Kingston. District Attorney Cantine is here investigating the murder.

AID FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Poughkeepsie Raising Funds in Response to an Appeal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 20.—The following cablegram has been received in this city:

"PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 19, 1896.
"I appeal to my fellow-citizens for $15,000, aid for Sert and Sandjack. Eight thousand people in great need.
"A. N. ANDRUS."

The Rev. Mr. Andrus is a missionary. Sert and Sandjack are districts near his station on the border of Armenia, where the fugitives have taken refuge, and whose inhabitants have themselves felt the terror of Turkish cruelty.

In response to the appeal a substantial sum of money has already been raised.

An Arrest in the Cow Poisoning Case.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 20.—George W. Lary of Norwich, Vt., was arrested this morning on suspicion of having been concerned in the poisoning of cows and the scattering of Paris green about in that village. Some time last night a lot of the poison was put into the public drinking fountain on Main Street, and a package of it was left on the ground near by. The wrapper on it was a newspaper and bore Lary's name. He is about forty-five years old and weak-minded.

Convictions Under the Raines Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Excise special agents at the Oswego County Fair, in September last, caused the arrest of Timothy Flood and Edward Searle for violation of the liquor-tax law for selling so-called "Oswego cocktails," made of hard cider and alcohol, without having a tax certificate. They were held for the Grand Jury, and were tried at the present term of court by Judge Stowell. Searle was sent to jail for three months and Flood was fined $100, or 100 days in jail.

Hunter Killed with His Own Gun.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—William Hawkins of Elm, a small town two miles from here, laid his gun down to take a few minutes' rest, and when he picked it up he accidentally hit the trigger and the gun was discharged. The bullet struck him in the face and passed through the brain, killing him instantly. He was an experienced hunter, and was always careful in the use of firearms.

Cunarders Going to Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Cunard Steamship Company in the Spring will put the steamers Servia and Aurania on the Boston and Liverpool route. Agent Alexander Martin said to-day that the business of the Cunard Company at this port warranted the move. Whether the two ships would be continued on the line, he said, would depend on the support given in freight and passenger traffic.

A BOTTLE OF

Warner's Safe Cure

Might have Changed the Map of Europe.

AT the Battle of Waterloo the great Napoleon .. was so prostrated from Nephritis .. (Inflammation of the Kidneys) .. that for more than an hour the battle was left to his subordinates, with the result that the fortunes of war went against him. Had

Warner's Safe Cure

been known at the time, Napoleon need not have been ill at such a supreme moment, nor his star suffered eclipse.

While all cannot be Napoleons, all can be spared the illness which resulted in his downfall.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

FOUR MEN SUSPECTED

ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

They Admit that They Drank with Him in a Fourteenth Street Saloon, but Deny Any Knowledge of Subsequent Happenings.

The police have been able to trace the whereabouts of Frank P. Arbuckle on Wednesday night until about 10:30 o'clock. After that they say all is a blank until he was found at 3 o'clock Thursday morning at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, unconscious and dying. They have also arrested four men whom they suspect of having something to do with a plot that resulted in Mr. Arbuckle's death.

They are George W. Stevens, saloonkeeper, aged fifty-three, of 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Joseph Davidson, aged thirty-five, 227 East Twelfth Street; Frederick Meugen, aged forty, 62 East One Hundredth Street; Samuel Stewart, alias "Sheeny Sam," twenty-seven years old, 231 East Twenty-fifth Street.

The first three men were arrested by Detectives Manion, Murphy, Dale, and Thompson Thursday night and taken to Police Headquarters. The detectives in tracing Mr. Arbuckle's movements Wednesday night found that he had been seen by Janitor Kelly of Tammany Hall at 6 o'clock. After that he is known to have visited Parker's Academy saloon, at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and Luchow's restaurant, in East Fourteenth Street, opposite the Academy of Music. This place bears a good reputation, but it is now known that the four men met Arbuckle there and plotted to swindle him out of his money.

The three men when arrested and questioned separately told contradictory stories as to themselves and their relations with the dead man. They admit, however, that they met Arbuckle in Luchow's saloon and drank with him.

The fourth man, Stevens, who is said to be a gambler, was arrested first at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, about 8:30 o'clock Thursday night. When questioned as to his knowledge of Mr. Arbuckle, he denied at first knowing anything about him. While Stevens was being examined Davidson, who had been arrested at Luchow's, was brought in.

"Hello," he said, on seeing Stevens, "are you 'pinched' on account of that duffer Arbuckle?"

Meugen was arrested later, and the three men were brought together. Davidson, according to Capt. O'Brien, weakened, and made an explanation. He said he had met Mr. Arbuckle by appointment Wednesday evening to have a little "sport." The three other men were met at Luchow's. Stevens, according to Davidson, was trying to get Arbuckle to go up town to a gambling saloon. Arbuckle refused, and then Stevens accused Davidson of "queering" the game, and the subsequent quarrel resulted in Stevens slapping Davidson in the face. This incident, according to the three men, resulted in their separation. They left Arbuckle then in company with Stewart. That is the last, they declare, they saw of him.

The trio were arraigned yesterday morning in Harlem Police Court, before Magistrate Brann. At the request of the Central Office men, they were remanded to the custody of Capt. Kirschner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, to give the police time for further investigation. They will be rearraigned this morning at the Yorkville Court.

Stewart, the fourth prisoner, was not arrested until yesterday afternoon. He was arraigned before Magistrate Brann at the Harlem Court late in the afternoon. He was remanded without a hearing, in the custody of Capt. Kirschner. He will be arraigned with the other three men this morning.

The police have been able to trace Mr. Arbuckle further. At about 10:15 he entered the barroom of the Hotel La Grange, in Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, alone, and remained there for fifteen minutes. From this time both Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau and Capt. Kirschner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station say all definite trace of him is lost. They refused, however, to say whether any further clues were being followed.

The police cannot find any one who saw Arbuckle anywhere up in Harlem. The elevated railway employes both at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street declare that he did not come up by train.

Richard Arbuckle, the dead man's brother, arrived in the city yesterday morning. Mrs. Arbuckle is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. Frank Porter, who is manager of Mr. Arbuckle's mining interests, is expected to arrive some time to-day.

Mr. Arbuckle was interested in the new Miners' Exchange, which was incorporated on Thursday and will be opened Dec. 1 at 88 and 40 New Street.

Trial of Marie Barberi.

Most of the time yesterday at the second trial of Marie Barberi for murder, before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Part of the Supreme Court, was taken up with the examination of witnesses to show that Marie was an epileptic and mentally irresponsible. Testimony was given to the effect that her grandparents had been of unsound mind, and that epilepsy prevailed in the family. Mr. House, counsel for the woman, said the defendant would be put on the witness stand, probably on Monday.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Specially chosen Oriental Rugs for any decorative scheme.

"TANNHAEUSER" AT THE OPERA

A New French Tenor Essays the Title Role of Wagner's Work.

"Tannhäuser" is by no means the most popular of the Wagner operas, and it was not to be expected that the audience last night would equal that of Wednesday, when the de Reszkes were to be heard, as well as Mme. Eames, not to mention the opening night. But the house was, nevertheless, more than fairly filled, below and above, while in the boxes there was scarcely a vacancy, and the double tier has seldom been more brilliant.

Although a new tenor was to take the title rôle, it was not curiosity about M. Gogny that filled the house, but merely an expectation of seeing and hearing an adequate presentation of the work, of which the names of Mme. Eames and M. Plançon were a trustworthy guarantee, as far as their parts went. Mme. Eames, indeed, came up to the highest expectations that could have been formed from experience, and she seemed to surpass herself in Elizabeth, as on Wednesday she had surpassed herself in Eva. Certainly her beautiful voice has never sounded clearer or purer, and if her acting was not dramatic or moving, the austerity and comparative colorlessness of the character of what is for Wagner rather a young lady heroine, does not make great dramatic demands. It might have been wished, however, that she should have manifested a more active interest in the collapse of her lover. But Mme. Eames's Elizabeth is vocally so effective that we can readily pardon her shortcomings as an actress

M. Plançon gave as studied and finished a presentation of the Landgrave as was to be expected of him. In the second act, in which he sustained the burden of the drama, he carried it with an ease and a dignity the more conspicuous because he received so little assistance from the Tannhäuser of the occasion. M. Gogny, indeed, was neither vocally nor dramatically an acceptable Tannhäuser. It is true that M. Jean de Reszke sets a very hard task for any tenor who is called upon to alternate with him, but although we have perhaps seen more ineffectual Tannhäusers than his present successor, it seems that we have a right to expect more than on this occasion we received. Signor Lassalle's Wolfram, on the other hand, was a dignified and adequate performance. Although he sang rather coldly in the first act, in the tournament he rose to the height of Wolfram's opportunity. The four principals were twice called before the curtain at the end of the second act.

The ensemble, so far as it was an affair of stage management, was very good. The Venusberg was effectively set, and the Venus, Mlle. Engel, was not only more plausible of aspect than has always been the case, but was easily equal to the singing and acting for which the part gives scope. The Minstrel's Hall was also a striking stage picture, and the incoming knights and ladies had been drilled into making their entrance and doing their byplay so as to add to the illusion. Signor Mancinelli, however, did not conduct much more effectively than on the production of the "Meistersinger," though the earlier work is so much more nearly in the line of an Italian conductor. The music was dragged throughout and the orchestra put at an unjust disadvantage.

"Faust" will be repeated at to-day's matinée, with the great cast of Monday except that Mlle. Olitzka succeeds Mme. Manteilli as Siebel, and to-night "La Favorita" will be given with Mantelli, Bauermeister, Cremonini, and Plançon.

Elizabeth	Emma Eames
Pastore	Mlle. Bauermeister
Venus	Marie Engle
Tannhäuser	M. Gogny
Herman I.	M. Plançon
Walther	M. d'Aubigne
Heinrich	M. Corsi
Biterolf	M. Bars
Reinmar	M. de Vaschetti
Wolfram	Sig. Lassalle

LUCIA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mme. Huguet and Signor Randaccio Appear in Donizetti's Opera.

"Lohengrin" was advertised to be presented last evening for the first time by the Mapleson troupe, but, owing to the illness of Miss Susan Strong, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was substituted, with Mlle. Huguet in the title rôle. This opera is exactly fitted to Mlle. Huguet's pretty and bird-like voice, and to her elaborate vocalism. She was even more successful in "Lucia" than in "Sonnambula." Her high staccato notes were particularly well taken, and in the mad scene she exhibited a power of voice not before shown. Signor Randaccio's presentation of Edgardo was a revelation to those who had heard him in "Faust." His voice is really powerful, and he exhibited much dramatic fervor, especially in the third act. But to Signor De Anna equally with Mlle. Huguet belong the honors of the evening. His Henry Ashton was a most dignified and impressive performance, and his acting was of its usual excellence.

The other rôles were acceptably filled. Especial note should be made of the harp solo in the first act, which was beautifully played and obtained a deserved encore. The sextet was repeated, of course, which proves nothing, but it was really well done. The chorus was hardly up to its usual standard, but the orchestra, under Signor Bimboni, gave their full value to the tuneful strains of Donizetti. "Lucia" will be repeated at to-day's matinée, and "Trovatore" to-night at popular prices will close the season.

Edgardo	Signor Randaccio
Ashton	De Anna
Raimondo	Pinto
Normanno	Borelli
Arturo	Olivieri
Alisa	Mlle. Du Bedat
Lucia	Mme. Huguet

BENEFIT FOR ROSE COGHLAN.

Many Theatrical Managers and Other Prominent Men Offer It.

The New-York theatrical managers have joined in arranging for a testimonial to Rose Coghlan. A performance will be given at either the Broadway Theatre or the Academy of Music on some evening in December yet to be selected.

Charles Frohman, Maurice Grau, Al Hayman, John B. Schoeffel, Frank W. Sanger, Daniel Frohman, Klau & Erlanger, Rich & Harris, Evans & Mann, Hoyt & McKee, A. A. McCormick, and Albert Bial, as the managers, and Mayor Strong, Chauncey M. Depew, Abner McKinley, and Elbridge T. Gerry signed the following letter, sent to Miss Coghlan yesterday:

Keenly realizing, as we do, the valuable services that you have at all times rendered the cause of the highest and most dignified things in our drama, we beg to address you concerning a matter in which we ask your kind acquiescence. In a time when the banner of the most conscientiously artistic has not always led to material victory, your efforts have constantly been directed at giving to our stage impersonations that deserve to go into history with the most distinguished performances of our time. As some slight appreciation of these gifts, in the name of the art-loving public of New-York and America, we desire permission from your good self to tender you some day early in December, a testimonial, in which many artists, celebrated the world over, have signified their eagerness to participate.

Miss Coghlan sent the following reply:

Answering your favor of the 18th, I may say that the receipt of it and my recognition of the noble intentions that inspired it have moved me more deeply than I can say. However much I might be opposed to such a procedure in the abstract, my belief in the genuineness of the feelings that have prompted your request makes it impossible for me to do other than accept. In the name of the art of acting, so dear to us all, I desire to express my thanks.

Andrew H. Green in Good Health.

Andrew H. Green, whose severe illness and slow convalescence occasioned his friends considerable anxiety during the Spring and Summer, returned to his home, at 91 Park Avenue, Tuesday, completely recovered and in better health than he has enjoyed for more than a year.

How Lung Diseases Are Cured.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

(CONTINUED.)

W. H. Edwards, Madison Station, Miss., Oct. 25, '96: "I am still improving. I have been better the last two weeks than I have in eighteen months. Before I began your treatment I could hardly walk to the store, a distance of 200 yards, now I can easily walk two miles. I walked all over my farm the other day. I believe I shall stop when my medicine is out. I do not see why a well man need take medicine."

E. H. Pfau, 218 E. 7th Street, New-York City: "I feel that I am cured. Every symptom has disappeared."

J. Richards, 204 Bleecker Street, New-York City: "I had almost given up all hope when I came to you, as also had my friends. I am like another being now."

Abner J. Reed, Sonora, Cal., Nov. 4, '96: "I am feeling much better in every way. The weather is very changeable here now and getting colder, but I have not taken any cold. No matter how the weather is, I have gained in flesh and strength, and my body is much warmer and circulation better."

Rev. Julius H. Cole, Medina, Tenn., Nov. 6, '96: "I am still improving. I cough less than at last report and am not spitting up so much stuff, neither does it look so bad as it did. I feel more vigorous, have no fever now, my skin is clearing up, in fact I am greatly improved."

Miss Stocking, daughter of Col. Chas. H. Stocking, Newark, N. J.: "Was refused admission to Dr. Trudeau's Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, because considered incurable. Her parents and friends are now surprised at the great improvement Dr. Hunter's inhalations have effected in her health."

Mrs. A. Storck, 132 Zabriski St., Jersey City, N. J., says: "I have gained thirty lbs in two months. Is there any danger of my getting too stout?"

J. F. Coddington, Basking Ridge, N. J.: "After trying many treatments without success, I derived benefit from your antiseptic air inhalations the first week, and at the end of two months have no symptoms left. I am cured."

W. W. Reilly, Smarth Station, Tenn.: "I have improved so wonderfully that I feel like a new man."

Emory Davis, Monitor Iron Works, Newark, N. J.: "Through your treatment I am better than I have been in years."

NOTE.—Dr. Hunter, of 117 W. 45th St., New-York, to whose treatment the above cases refer, has a book which fully explains everything patients require to know. Copies will be sent free on application.

SALMON BEDS IN THE HUDSON.

State Fish Culturist Cheney Has Discovered One of Them.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—It has been known to fishermen along the Hudson River for several years past that salmon do exist in the river, and recently it became known that the fish has a spawning bed or beds in the fresh water section of the stream. The fact has been disputed and has been a matter of discussion in fishing circles official and otherwise for several years. Fish Commissioners and officials about the State hatcheries have scoffed at the idea. State Fish Culturist Cheney has at times had his doubts, but has resolutely stuck to his belief in the probability of there being a spawning bed in or near the State dam at Troy and has followed up all clues.

Some of these have led him far astray, and it was not until the present week that he found the long sought bed. The latest and best clue that Mr. Cheney received came from a railroad man, State Agent Hart, at Catskill. Hudson River fishermen and State game and fish protectors have never been able to find salmon in any numbers sufficient to warrant the belief that salmon were coming up the Hudson every year to spawn and were spawning. At least they have never reported any such occurrence. There is reason to believe that fishermen have had some knowledge of the fact, and that they have caught salmon, irrespective of the law, which prescribes that all salmon caught in nets set in the Hudson shall be thrown back, without unnecessary injury, under penalty of a twenty-five-dollar fine for each offense; or of the general law, which forbids catching or killing salmon between Aug. 15 and March 1. The law for the protection of salmon is defective, in that it does not provide a penalty for the possession of salmon during the close season. Thus the fisherman, if he can get his salmon to market without being detected, is safe, and those who purchase his fish are in no danger.

Culturist Cheney, in pursuing his investigation this week, found evidence enough to convince him that fishermen near the place where he discovered the salmon bed knew much more about the presence of the big fish than they could be induced to tell. There are some who live in the vicinity of the bed who believe in the thorough protection of salmon, and are willing to cooperate with the State authorities. The place where the State Fish Culturist found the salmon bed is a small creek between Catskill and Poughkeepsie. Five or six years ago there was a pulp mill on the stream. It was burned down, and since then, for about four years, the salmon have been running up the creek. They have been seen in schools of twenty-five or fifty in a deep pool well up in the creek during September and October, and just above the pool, in the swifter current and shallow places, the sand and gravel have been observed in October to have been disturbed. Later in the month the gravel beds are marked with ridges running across the streams; all these are marks that characterize a salmon spawning bed.

Mr. Cheney, while he was making a brief investigation of the place, heard of the capture of a thirty-pound salmon some time ago by a native, who found it in a pool, drew off the water, and speared it with a pitchfork. Later on a more thorough examination of the stream will be made, as it is thought there may be other beds further up the stream, above the ruins of the old pulp mill.

G. A. R. Men to Mr. Parker.

The following communication has been addressed to Andrew D. Parker, Police Commissioner:

At a meeting of the Memorial Committee held on Monday evening, Nov. 16, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic of the City of New-York be and they are hereby extended to the Hon. Andrew D. Parker, Commissioner of Police, and to Comrade Peter Conlin, Chief of Police of the City of New-York, for the interest they have manifested in the welfare of our comrades, and we unhesitatingly express to them our sincere appreciation of their patriotism and justice which they have exemplified in thwarting the purposes of those Commissioners who would ignore the right of veterans to promotion under the law.

Yours sincerely, in F., C. and L.,

E. J. ATKINSON, Secretary,
Grand Army of the Republic, City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1896.

Death of a Friend of Lincoln.

—Henry Asbury, an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Asbury Abbott, in Chicago, Thursday. He was eighty-six years old.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

MRS. KOSKA DIED AT SEA.

She Had Been Seeking Health in Europe.

Mrs. Anna Koska, fifty-eight years of age, of 153 East Seventy-third Street, died on Thursday on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, while the steamer was on her way to this port.

Mrs. Koska had been abroad for some time for her health. She was ailing when she started, but her death was not expected. Her son, Manager Max Bleiman of the Herald Square Theatre, was at the dock when the steamship arrived in Hoboken last evening.

Mrs. Koska was an aunt of United States Consul Max Judd, who is stationed at Vienna.

REFORM UNDER PRESSURE.

Ambassadors Compelling the Sultan to Fulfill Pledges.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A semi-official communication that has been given to the press says that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Turkey, is supported by the other diplomats in Constantinople in energetically pursuing a realization of the Sultan's recent promises to effect sweeping reforms in his dominions.

It cites as results of M. Cambon's action the election of Mgr. Ormanian as Patriarch of the Gregorian Armenians, the closing of the special tribunal appointed to try persons charged with complicity in the recent rioting in Constantinople, and the annulment of some of the sentences imposed by it, and the formation of a court to try Mazhar Bey, who is accused of being responsible for the murder of Father Salvator. This trial will be held at Marash, and M. Cambon will watch the proceedings, to see that justice is done.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that in response to the demand of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, for an explanation from the Porte regarding the arrest of the Rev. Mr. MacCallum, a British clergyman, the Porte has ordered that he be immediately released. Mr. MacCallum was dispensing relief to the sufferers at Marash when he was taken into custody by the Turkish authorities.

THE SEASON FOR MANDOLINS

East Side Pawnbrokers Are Now Making Their Annual Display.

"About this time look out for mandolins." Such an entry, for the middle of November, would not be out of place in an almanac designed expressly to indicate the customs and periodical public displays of pawnbrokers. In passing through Park Row above the Brooklyn Bridge and along the Bowery an observant person cannot fail to note the uncommonly large number of mandolins and guitars that are exposed for sale over the doors and in the windows of the numerous pawnshops.

The mandolin has been a favorite instrument on the east side of the town for several years. It is liked at public entertainments as well as in the social circle, and is a staple with the itinerant minstrels who furnish music from night to night for the thousand and one dances in east side halls. With the warm breath of Summer comes a suspension of the dances, and the owners of mandolins put their tuneful instruments away until the following Fall. In most instances pawnbrokers are made the custodians of the mandolins, they paying in each case a small sum for the privilege.

"Musical instruments once put in pawn are seldom redeemed in this locality," said a pawnbroker near Chatham Square. "We never advance more than 12 or 15 per cent. of their marketable value. At this time of year, with the resumption of dancing and other social gatherings, there is a lively demand for mandolins, guitars, and banjos, and we have no trouble in getting our money back. We don't make much profit because of the active competition. You can get a good mandolin for seventy-five cents or a dollar, and a fine guitar for a dollar and a half."

Lowell T. Brown's Death.

Lowell T. Brown, twenty-three years old, died yesterday after an illness of but two days, in the apartments of his stepfather, the Rev. Charles H. Babcock of Providence, R. I., at the Westminster Hotel. The young man had returned from Europe a week ago. On the voyage he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death from acute nephritis. The body will be taken this morning to Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Brown is a member of a prominent Columbus family. Two of his brothers died recently while on visits to this city. Their widows live in two of the handsomest houses in Columbus. Mr. Brown had a sister in Scotland. He visited her while abroad.

Newtown Crusade Against Vice.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 20.—Several raids on pool rooms and gambling dens in this place are expected soon. The Henry J. Walters Association will meet Sunday and a committee appointed to collect evidence will report. The association is ambitious to follow the lines laid down by the Parkhurst society in New-York, and it is said the committee has secured conclusive evidence against a number of resorts which have flourished here for some time. No action will be taken against any person until full evidence is secured.

Kitty Martin Goes Free.

Kitty Martin, who shot William Kirchner in the head and hand, on Nov. 11, because he refused to marry her, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Kirchner refused to make any complaint. He thought that the girl was out of her head at the time she shot him. Magistrate Cornell was loath to discharge the prisoner, as such a course, he said, would lead every other jealous woman to think she had the right to shoot at her lover. He finally, however, gave her her liberty.

Bark Terza Lost in Midocean.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—The British steamship Sabraon, Capt. Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Portland, England, having on board sixteen of the crew of the Norwegian bark Terza, Capt. Gosden, which left Darien, Ga., Oct. 13, for Dortreicht, Holland, laden with pine lumber. The Terza was abandoned in midocean. She was valued at $19,000, and her cargo at $7,164. Her crew was sent to New-York to-night.

Must Reassess Nassau Property.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that the Board of Assessors had no right to increase the assessment of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's property to $2,859,759 on July 29, after the assessment had been fixed at $2,000,000, June 1. The Court said the board might have lowered the assessment, but had no power to raise it. He also said $2,000,000 was excessive, and ordered another assessment.

Wheat Declined in This City.

December wheat closed yesterday a point and a half off the closing quotation of Thursday. The price at the Produce Exchange at the end of the day's business, Nov. 19, was 85⅞. The opening price yesterday was 84⅝, the highest quotation of the day. The lowest price was 84¼, and the final quotation was 84⅝.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Nov. 12, Southampton and Cherbourg 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:17 P. M. Nov. 20.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Santa Marta Nov. 12, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. Nov. 20.

SS Advance, Henderson, Colon Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M. Nov. 21.

WM. MOIR

Executrix Sale

Fine Jewelry.

Rare chance to secure Fine Jewelry at very low prices.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE., cor. 23d St.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald is at the Plaza.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of Missouri is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman John R. Buck of Hartford is at the Murray Hill.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Horace Plunkett, M. P., of Dublin, and J. N. Fiero of Albany are at the Windsor.

—Edward S. Beach of Boston and J. B. Townsend of Philadelphia are at the Cambridge.

—Senator Charles Davis of Saugerties, N. Y., and Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany are at the Metropole.

—Charles M. Clarke of Buffalo and John Ferrin and C. L. Gordon of Boston are at the Normandie.

—Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany and ex-Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Troy are at the Gilsey.

—Beriah Wilkins of Washington, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and John De Koven of Chicago are at the Holland.

—E. H. Martin of Boston, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Maryland, and G. M. Perry of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—H. B. Goodwin of Philadelphia, John Reynold of Boston, and John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati are at the Imperial.

—Thomas S. Whipple and A. McLeod of Newport, W. W. Corey of St. Louis, and C. H. Walters of Buffalo are at the Everett.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland and E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

—James G. Forsyth of Buffalo, J. W. Upson of Syracuse, Henry Roberts of Hartford, and R. H. Poole of Boston are at the Manhattan.

—J. M. Johnson and T. R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, James Mitchell of Portland, Me., and R. R. Dickey of Dayton, Ohio, are at the Netherland.

—R. H. Cortwright of Rochester, L. H. Mitchell of Salt Lake City, John L. Jackson of Philadelphia, and J. S. C. Adams of Baltimore are at the Astor.

—Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, ex-Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, and ex-Congressman S. C. Millard of Binghamton are at the Fifth Avenue.

Thanksgiving Day Appeals.

The Salvation Army proposes to give a Thanksgiving Day turkey dinner to at least 1,000 persons from 11 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock at night, at Memorial Hall, 120-124 West Fourteenth Street. In order to satisfactorily carry out the proposed plan, Major W. W. Winchell, commander at headquarters, sent out an appeal yesterday for gifts of food and money. Whole families are included in the invitation tickets given out judiciously by the Salvation Army officers.

Mrs. H. F. Cutter, Principal of the Home Industrial School No. 12, at 2,247 Second Avenue, which is one of the educational institutions of the American Female Guardian Society, sent out an appeal yesterday for donations of food or money to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the pupils. Mrs. Cutter states that there are 550 children who attend the school, many of whose parents are in a destitute condition through the lack of employment. She asks for provisions of any kind, poultry, cooked or uncooked, and clothing or money.

Year Book of St. George's Church.

The year book of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford rector, has just been issued. It is a handsome volume of 240 pages. The church spent for the year, up to Easter, 1896, for salaries, $18,009.79; for music, $5,048.28; for parish missions, $7,150; for the Memorial House, $9,012.13; for the seaside fund, $3,246.90; for the poor fund, $2,306.01; for the clergy poor fund, $1,167. The entire expenses were $78,166.24. The entire collection and special receipts for the year were $19,573.50. The endowment fund is $32,577.59. The total amount received is $129,528.47.

Naval Militia's "Smoker."

The first Autumn "smoker" of the Third Division of the First National Battalion of the State of New-York, was held on the spar deck of the New-Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Street and East River, Thursday night. During the evening there were a mandolin duet, some magic and juggling acts, a solo by Arthur C. Brown, a passage at arms with foils and broadswords between Prof. Joseph Castaldi and Capt. Micell, and William Josh Daly said some funny things.

Booksellers Have a Smoker.

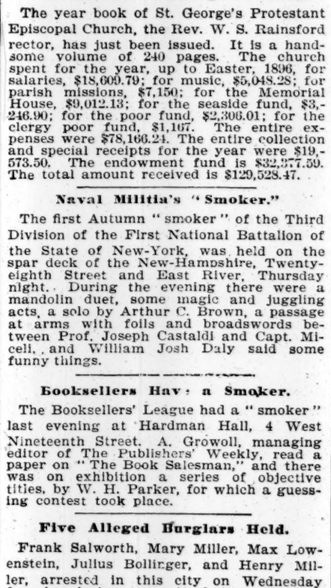
The Booksellers' League had a "smoker" last evening at Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street. A. Growoll, managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly, read a paper on "The Book Salesman," and there was on exhibition a series of objective titles, by W. H. Parker, for which a guessing contest took place.

Five Alleged Burglars Held.

Frank Salworth, Mary Miller, Max Lowenstein, Julius Bollinger, and Henry Miller, arrested in this city on Wednesday for burglaries committed in Fairfield, Conn., and Summit, N. J., were yesterday held, in the Centre Street Court, to await requisition papers from the authorities of the two towns mentioned.

New-York's '98 Class Dinner.

The class of '98 of the City College of New-York held its second annual dinner at N. Clark's, West Twenty-third Street, last evening. Fifty members were present. Speeches were made by Herbert M. Holton, Havilah M. Smith, Allan, Scott, Robert F. Wagner, Irving H. Well, C. R. Neidlinger, Robert A. Clark, and M. Lewis.



WANAMAKER'S

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE STORE

Has been going on all this week.

The gracious words of friends and the practical deeds of generous buyers show clearly that already New-York and the new-old store are completely in harmony.

Prospect and retrospect meet here.

Young New-Yorkers may see something of how A. T. Stewart, the historic retailer, did business.

Old New-Yorkers may see the progress in retailing that has been evolved by the best modern methods.

Best old-best new in systems,

Best new only in merchandise.

Generalizations pass with to-day's announcement.

On Monday the daily story of particular goods and special prices will begin.

Our buyers are great commanders in merchandise. The union of two of the largest outlets for goods in this country brings many overloaded stocks into our stores at unmatched cheapness. The same causes bring regular goods upon the best terms.

The merchandise travels double. Bargains always. Regular goods always.

The exceptional, the usual. Both essential to the complete idea prevailing here.

Convenient for carriages—the Tenth Street entrance.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JERSEY'S TROLLEY NETWORK.

The Consolidated Traction Company Has Far-Reaching Plans.

The Consolidated Traction Company, which now owns nearly 200 miles of street railroads in and about Newark and Jersey City, is reaching out in all directions from those cities, and if its plans are carried out will soon connect all the larger places in that section of New-Jersey by means of its trolley roads.

The company early recognized the value of owning the franchises and controlling all roads in the section of the State contiguous to New-York City, and its success in the past has led to its present efforts, by which it expects to get a monopoly of the passenger-carrying in the most densely inhabited counties of New-Jersey. If it succeeds in this, its last effort, it will, especially if it obtains the right to carry freight over its tracks, materially interfere with the steam roads that land passengers and freight on the New-Jersey shore of the Hudson River.

The Traction Company is now trying to connect Newark with the towns along the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and will not be satisfied until it gets beyond Plainfield. It is also reaching out toward Paterson, and there is a road to Hackensack which is nearly completed—it should be finished early next Spring. Newark will be the centre from which the company's roads will radiate, it being possible at present to reach that city directly or indirectly by trolley, from Staten Island, Bayonne, Jersey City, and Elizabeth, and in other directions from the Oranges, Waverly, Millburn, Montclair, Verona, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Belleville, Franklin, and Rutherford. From any of these places, Jersey City may now be reached by trolley, by way of Newark.

The Union Traction Company, which owns the Hackensack Road, is listening to propositions that are being made by the consolidated company. The Passaic and Newark Traction Company has entered into preliminary arrangements, and before long both, undoubtedly, will become parts of the consolidated system.

Morristown has already been looked over, and applications for franchises may be expected at any time. If they are granted Boonton and Paterson will be built to, and Chatham, Summit, and Millburn will be eventually reached.

When all these towns and cities have been connected by trolley with Newark, rates of fare will be established that will compel the steam roads to reduce theirs. As an example of what may be looked for, it is intended to carry passengers from Paterson to Newark for 15 cents, as soon as direct connections can be made. It is said that the consolidated company will have but little difficulty in getting the desired franchises for its network of roads, as the main question at present is the amount that it shall have to pay for property rights along the desired routes.

A Dainty Calendar.

Among the first, as well as the most attractive, from an artistic point of view, of the 1897 calendars, comes from Perry Mason & Co., Boston, with the imprint of The Youth's Companion on the title page and chromo-lithographs within of four dainty maids representing the seasons. The calendar is issued in celebration of the seventy-first birthday of The Youth's Companion, which was founded in 1827. The illustrations are reproductions from the original water-color paintings by E. Percy Moran and Leon Moran, and are as effective in their coloring as the originals. No calendar yet issued better deserves a place in the library than this well-designed and beautifully executed folder.

Mr. Croker Did Not Arrive.

The Tammany men watched late last night for the arrival of the St. Louis, on which Richard Croker is a passenger. Congressman William Sulzer and Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, arranged to meet the steamship down the bay. Lawrence Delmour, Michael T. Daly, and several of Mr. Croker's close personal friends expected to meet him at the American Line pier. At midnight the St. Louis had not been sighted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The steam brick plant of Gunn & Co., Eleventh Street and Erie Avenue, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about $20,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—A Superior Street block, owned by ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons and occupied by W. H. Luckemeyer & Sons, wholesale hardware, was destroyed by a fire to-day, started by an explosion of furnace gas. The building, valued at $75,000, and stock, valued at $100,000, were both total losses. Both were insured. One of the members of the firm and two employes were burned about the faces and hands before they could escape from the burning building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—3:25 A. M.—115 Warren Street; A. M. Bank's Sons; damage trifling.

—3:50 A. M.—201 East Ninety-second Street; flat of Jacob Kindler; damage, $25.

—9:15 A. M.—158 West Twentieth Street; dwelling of Austin Lalleland; damage, $3,200.

—10:10 A. M.—37 Essex Street; Joseph Singer; tenement; damage trifling.

—11:10 A. M.—65 Willett Street; Jacob Suyentell; tenement; damage trifling.

—2:10 P. M.—356 Ninth Avenue; Frank Lockard's grocery; damage slight.

—5:25 P. M.—50 East Thirtieth Street; Lewis Harris; damage, $100.

—8:15 P. M.—341 West Fiftieth Street; Mary Dittinger; damage $25.

—8:20 P. M.—448 West Forty-second Street; Charles J. Pile; no damage.

DR. PARKHURST A CYCLIST.

He Talks of the Pastime and Hopes for Better Roads.

The announcement made the other day that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst had become a member of the League of American Wheelmen was the first intimation many of his friends had that he was directly interested in bicycling. As a matter of fact, Dr. Parkhurst has been a cyclist for the last two seasons.

"I became identified with the league," said the doctor yesterday, "because I believe that it will soon become a most powerful factor in the work of securing improvement in our highways. That is something which I hope will not be long delayed, for, generally speaking, our streets and roadways are far from being what riders of the wheel would like to have them."

Referring to the league, the doctor said he expected to secure much valuable information from the books of tours and maps which the State divisions publish. The cyclists' touring maps issued in Europe, he said, were very fine, containing many details of value to the traveler. He referred particularly to the indications telling of the grade of the roads, which he regarded as important, because one could tell before starting out whether the route would be hilly or level.

In Switzerland during the last Summer the doctor and Mrs. Parkhurst did much of their sightseeing on bicycles, and in speaking of some of their journeys Dr. Parkhurst grew very enthusiastic. The most exhilarating ride he ever took was in Switzerland, and he described it with every evidence of delight.

Contrary to the general belief of those who have never been there, Switzerland has fine roads, and about the lakes there is plenty of level country for those who prefer that sort for cycling. For himself, the doctor likes a route varied by hills and valleys—one that gives him plenty of vigorous pedaling.

Dr. Parkhurst does not ride regularly in town, but when he does appear on his wheel it is in the Park or on the way to Englewood, where he has a brother. Mrs. Parkhurst does not ride in the city.

ILLINOIS INHERITANCE TAX.

Judge Carter Declares the New Law Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The inheritance tax passed by the last Legislature has been declared by Judge Carter to be unconstitutional. It places in one class parents, husband, wife, child, brother or sister, wife, or widow of the son or husband of the daughter, or children adopted, and upon each one of these levies a tax of $1 per $100 on any gift or bequest passing to them.

In the second class are uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or any lineal descendant of the same. The tax is increased to $2 per $100 for each $100. All other cases not included in the two classes mentioned are subject to a different rate, on all estates of $10,000 or less, $3 for each $100.

The Judge held that the law's exemptions for the first and second classes were valid

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore—8:00. Matinée—Lucia di Lammermoor—2:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Bronislaw Huberman—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Shaft No. 2—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Famous Woman—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Good Thing—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Autumn Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1896.

THE TREASURY NOTES.

By an error for which we are quite at a loss to account, the volume of the outstanding Treasury notes under the Act of 1890 was misstated in the article of yesterday on that subject. The total amount of the notes outstanding, both in and out of the Treasury, on the 31st of October was, according to the "monthly summary" of the Bureau of Statistics, $123,229,280.

The highest amount outstanding recorded in the table referred to was at the close of November, 1893, $153,453,629. The total cost, however, of all the bullion purchased under the Act of 1890 was $155,931,002. Between the months of August and November, 1893, the process of redeeming notes for silver dollars went on at the same time with the purchase, leaving the actual maximum outstanding as above stated. The difference between $155,931,002 and $123,229,280, or $32,701,722, is the amount of the Treasury notes that have been redeemed in standard silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased under the Act of 1890.

The argument for the retirement and cancellation of the Treasury notes is not weakened by this correction of the amount outstanding. The task would indeed be more feasible.

CLEVELANDISM AGAIN.

We are not surprised that our neighbor The Sun dissents from our conclusion that "the continued and malignant abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND during the past twelve years" has contributed in a large measure to the downfall and disintegration of the Democratic Party. The Sun's view of the career and public services of Mr. CLEVELAND is somewhat different from our own. It might be expected to look upon unreasonable abuse of him as a less serious matter. But it seems to us that The Sun does not sustain its past and present criticisms of the President in a convincing manner.

We expressed the opinion that these bitter and persistent attacks on Mr. CLEVELAND had put great numbers of Democrats in a frame of mind which made them easy victims of the 16 to 1 conspirators, and so contributed to the victory of the hosts of free silver in the Chicago Convention. To this The Sun replies that malignant abuse is powerless to injure a man in public office unless it have some good basis of support in the actual character of the man and his political conduct. Abuse of JAMES A. GARFIELD was not exactly powerless in the case of GUITEAU. The evil work which it did in this one man's ill-balanced mind in three months would doubtless have had a visible effect on the minds of many thousands of men if kept up for twelve years at the pitch of intensity maintained by Mr. CLEVELAND'S foes. So, too, the tone of the Southern press toward Mr. LINCOLN and the leaders of the party who were prominent in the canvass which resulted in his election was plainly instrumental in driving the people of the South into the error of secession. But all this is more or less a matter of opinion. It is The Sun's presentation of facts or what it offers as facts that chiefly interests us. We will examine somewhat in detail the case it attempts to make out.

1. "When he became President he proceeded to recommend an income tax, an imposition utterly contrary to all Democratic traditions, theories, and principles."

In his message to Congress on Dec. 4, 1893, in outlining briefly the character of the revenue measure which was to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. CLEVELAND said:

"The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency wh ch may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments."

When in these days a newspaper speaks of "an income tax" its readers understand it to mean a general income tax such as we had a brief experience of last year. President CLEVELAND never recommended such an income tax. The income-tax provisions of the Wilson bill were put into it by WILLIAM J. BRYAN and BENTON MCMILLIN, with the assistance of other advocates of that impost in the committee. Mr. CLEVELAND did not recommend or favor it, and did not sign the bill.

2. "He also collaborated with Mr. WILSON in drafting a distinctively and avowedly protective tariff without the slightest regard to the denunciation of the platform on which he was nominated and in direct conflict with its doctrine."

We must charitably assume that our neighbor is ignorant of the history of the ferocious tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1892. As reported from the Committee on Resolutions the tariff plank was cautious and conservative. It demanded tariff reform, but declared that "in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. * * * Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved." This statement of doctrine, drawn up by the wise Democrats of the committee, had the approval of Mr. CLEVELAND and expressed the sentiment of a majority of the convention. It would have been adopted as part of the platform had not a group of Mr. CLEVELAND'S enemies in the convention suddenly sprung upon it the amendment offered by LAWRENCE T. NEAL of Ohio, denouncing protection as a fraud and robbery. It did not suit the purposes of the Democrats who had striven to bring about the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND to permit a test vote at that moment. Many Cleveland delegates voted for the Neal amendment, and it was adopted. THE TIMES promptly exposed the spurious and accidental nature of this plank, and advised Mr. CLEVELAND to kick it out of the platform, which he did in his Madison Square address accepting the nomination.

3. "The currency question, which had been evaded in the formal Democratic platform, forced itself into prominence and separated Mr. CLEVELAND from the great body of the Democrats in Congress. The Sherman law was repealed finally, but by the Republicans rather than the Democrats. During the continuance of the agitation produced by the change from one protective tariff to another, a change in details only, and not at all in principle, and by the controversy over the currency, the business interests of the Union suffered terribly. The three years of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second Administration will remain for a generation in the memories of the people as among the most disastrous in the history of the Republic."

Financiers, business men, and politicians of both parties and all reasonable human beings long ago admitted and agreed that the period of industrial depression which began in 1893 was due to the perils which confronted us in the operation of the Republican Sherman Silver act of 1890, and the resulting want of confidence, not to "the change from one protective tariff to another," which had not been effected when the panic began nor to the currency views of President CLEVELAND. The contrary allegation may be submitted without argument to the consideration of a candid world.

4. "Moreover, under the false pretext of sustaining the gold standard only, he has sold bonds the last three years from which has been received the great sum of $293,500,000; though, as the records of the Treasury now show, more than $191,000,000 of the money has actually gone to make good the deficiency in the revenues of the Government."

There have been four sales of bonds during this Administration. On Jan. 17, 1894, when $50,000,000 of bonds were offered, there was a considerable available cash balance in the Treasury, but the gold reserve was down to $70,634,915. Again, on Nov. 13, 1894, when $50,000,000 more of bonds were offered, the cash balance in the Treasury, though not large, was sufficient, but the gold reserve was down to $62,000,000. In February, 1895, when the syndicate contract was made and $62,400,000 worth of bonds were authorized, the Treasury had an available cash balance of $142,695,571, while the gold reserve stood at $42,783,060. On Jan. 6 last, when $100,000,000 of bonds were offered, the available cash balance of the Treasury was $178,405,296, but the reserve fund was only $62,686,398. It is known to everybody that the National budget shows a deficit of $170,000,000 in the last three years. It is known also that this deficit has been met in part by the proceeds of the loans. But it is idle and foolish to assert that Mr. CLEVELAND has borrowed money, not to maintain the gold reserve, but to pay up the deficit occasioned by the Wilson bill. What was the occasion for borrowing money last January, when the Treasury had $178,000,000 on hand, if it was not to replenish the Redemption Fund, which was then down to $62,000,000? If during these three years the revenues of the Government had equaled its expenditure, the existing conditions and general want of confidence would undoubtedly have led to a run upon the gold reserve, which could have been maintained only by the sale of bonds for gold.

5. "Before this Administration the debt had been reduced enormously and rapidly. Under it, the debt had been increased rapidly and enormously, with the certainty of a further and great augmentation if Clevelandism was not crushed out by the people."

During Mr. CLEVELAND'S first term as President the public debt was reduced to the amount of $341,448,449, as against the reduction during Mr. HARRISON'S term of $236,527,666. During Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term the public debt has increased. Again we may leave it to a candid world to say whether this increase is due to the blight of "Clevelandism" or whether the operation of Republican laws and a financial depression which has enormously affected the revenues have had their part in producing the increase. Let us note, however, that on March 1, 1889, three days before Mr. CLEVELAND turned over the Administration to BENJAMIN HARRISON, the Treasury had $330,348,916 in cash, of which $196,245,780 was in gold, while on March 1, 1893, three days before the Administration passed from BENJAMIN HARRISON again to Mr. CLEVELAND, the Treasury held only $162,450,575 in cash, of which but $103,284,219 was in gold. Was it "Harrisonism" that had made way with all those millions in cash and gold?

6. "In this situation, the Southern and Western Democrats resolved to take a desperate chance of stemming the swelling tide of popular opposition by diverting attention from the dismal record of the Administration to another and a novel question."

This is the harshest thing that has been said about the people of the South and West. Does The Sun ask its readers to believe that in its opinion the Southern and Western Democrats deliberately and of design adopted free coinage, free riot, repudiation, and the overthrow of the Supreme Court, not because they favored these things, but merely as a part of their tactical apparatus for "diverting attention" from Clevelandism in order that they might win the fight in spite of the odious record of the Administration?

TAMMANY'S TESTIMONIAL.

The friends of JOHN C. SHEEHAN in the Tammany Hall Executive Committee have made haste in advance of the arrival of CROKER to vindicate his leadership in the late campaign with a gorgeous album full of resolutions testifying to his "unswerving devotion to the Democratic cause," his "wisdom, bravery, patience, kindness," and all that sort of thing, and ending with an "earnest prayer" for his "health, happiness, and prosperity" and a "fervent wish" for the long-continued "advantages of his leadership." This was doubtless specially gratifying to SHEEHAN because PURROY and SHEA had no part in it and were not even invited to participate. If this doesn't make the leadership secure for some time to come there is no virtue in testimonials inscribed on vellum and bound up in sealskin with silver corner pieces.

Credit is given to SHEEHAN for "marshaling more than 135,000 voters in support of the Democratic candidates." This is 40,000 less than supported the Democratic candidates four years ago, and 20,000 less than a majority of the voters of the city, in which fully three-fifths of the voters are Democrats. It was not exactly what SHEEHAN promised. At one time he had the "wisdom" and "bravery" to declare that the Democratic ticket would have 40,000 majority in the city and 50,000 in the State, and just before the election he issued a final statement declaring that "the majority for the Democratic National, State, and county tickets will be in the neighborhood of 30,000." The "neighborhood" seems to have been a large one, and the result came within 50,000 of hitting the mark set up by the leader.

SHEEHAN is magnanimous in his triumph. Not long after the Buffalo Convention he was not willing that anybody should be considered a Democrat who did not support the Chicago ticket and the free-silver platform, and plainly said so. But softened by the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar album and melted by the fluent eloquence of GRADY, he is ready to grant that those who "for reasons satisfactory to themselves" opposed "the position taken by the organization in the late campaign" had a right to, so that "cannot be questioned," and he is ready to welcome them to work in the future "for the success of this grand old organization."

This is where SHEEHAN'S "kindness" comes out strong, but we fear that it will not be appreciated. The Democrats who were for honest money and fidelity to principle are an ungrateful lot, and will probably see no reason why they should be lured by the feline smiles of the Tammany tiger and the soft words of the leader made genial by an album full of testimonials.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

The statement is made on what seems trustworthy authority that it is the intention of Mr. BLACK, when he becomes Governor of the State of New-York, to appoint to the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department one LOUIS F. PAYN, more commonly known as "LOU" PAYN.

Is this possible?

In our judgment it ought to be absolutely impossible. We cannot imagine any act of the new Governor that would more unpleasantly surprise those who have thought that he would make a careful, intelligent, and entirely faithful Executive. We can think of none that would go further to shake the public confidence in him or more discourage those who seek solely the public good. It would be an act so wholly opposed to the interests of the State, so hard to explain by any good motive, so open to suspicion of very bad motive, that the large number of New-York voters who followed Mr. BLACK'S course during the campaign with sympathy and admiration would be disappointed, disheartened, puzzled.

The office of Superintendent of Insurance is in many ways the most important under the State Government. The laws subject all insurance companies, both those incorporated here and foreign companies doing business in this State, to very stringent conditions, the sole object of all of which is to make sure that the enormous obligations assumed by the companies shall adequately and promptly be met. Not only are they required to deposit securities with the department of specified character and amount, but they are required to lay open to the Superintendent and to agents selected by him all the details of their affairs and to submit to his approval a large and essential part of their transactions. Every important right and privilege which by law is accorded to them and is necessary to their business is subject directly to his inspection and directly or indirectly to his discretion. He is in theory and in fact the trustee of the vast interests involved in the peculiar and delicate business of life and fire insurance.

Exactly in the proportion that the faithful and intelligent performance of the duties of the Superintendent is a safeguard to the interests intrusted to his care and supervision, in that proportion his incompetency or his unfaithfulness is a peril to those interests. The one absolutely indispensable quality in a Superintendent or in a nominee for Superintendent is a character sound and known to be sound. Intelligence he ought to have and business ability and judgment, trained by experience, but these would be worthless and worse without unflinching integrity. And even such integrity would at first lack some of its value if it were not the basis of a well-established and generally recognized reputation.

Does Mr. BLACK believe—can he believe—that LOUIS F. PAYN possesses these qualities, and especially the last-named and supremely needed quality, in such degree as to justify his selection above all that would be eligible? If he believes this, he possesses evidence that is not known to the general public, that has been by PAYN himself successfully kept from public knowledge, and that conflicts with all that is widely known of him. A friend of PAYN'S from Troy, for whom he had secured an appointment in the Fire Department in this city, testified in April, 1895, before a Senate investigating committee that he knew PAYN as "a politician" with "influence" in the Legislature. He would not say that he was a "lobbyist," because he professed to be ignorant of what that term precisely meant. But, taking this friendly definition of PAYN'S occupation and standing, interpreted by the knowledge which Mr. BLACK may be supposed to have, does it imply the kind of man who should be made Superintendent of Insurance? Does it not necessarily imply exactly and wholly the opposite? Mr. BLACK enters on his great office in January with the path open before him to a notable, possibly a great, career. Such an appointment would be a terrible obstacle in that path. It would be a bad, a very bad, beginning.

THE WORLD IS WEARY.

Fortunate, alike in subject and expression, as WILLIAM WATSON has often been, he has written nothing that more nearly proves his right to recognition as a great poet than do the verses printed in another column to-day. In words of noble simplicity, they express with power an emotion felt, not by the people of one nation or of one continent, but by such part of humanity as dares or cares to think at all.

To the grave harmony of these lofty numbers, to their sincerity and their truth, an innumerable company will thrill responsive. It is a world-wide weariness the poet sings. Once men dignified "Kings and Courts" with hatred; now they are viewed with an irrevocable, immitigable contempt. No longer is this universal disgust aroused by individual monarchs, by this royal crime or that. Its object is at last the whole monstrous system under which power is possessed and abused by the crowned creatures of blindest accident.

Important appointments made by the President since the adjournment of Congress will be laid before the Senate in December for confirmation. Senator HARRIS of Tennessee, incurable Bourbon of the silver type, who has been the parliamentary leader on his side of the chamber, now predicts that all of these appointments will be rejected. On Tuesday last he gave notice that a caucus of the Silver Democrats would soon be held, and predicted that at this caucus Messrs. PALMER, VILAS, CAFFERY, GRAY, and other gold-standard Democrats would be read out of the party. "They will not be permitted," said he, "to participate in any purely Democratic caucuses hereafter." We presume it has occurred to the Senator from Tennessee that the Silver Democratic Senators cannot reject the President's appointments by their own unaided efforts. If the attempt to prevent confirmation is made, the Republican Senators should vote for the President's nominees. It is quite probable that they will do so, for we are not ready to believe that even the Silver Republicans can be induced to vote with HARRIS and his associates on a question of this kind.

Those "Populist leaders" in Kansas who talk about passing a law to make Mexican silver dollars a legal tender in that State are as weak in their understanding of the Constitution of the United States as in their comprehension of the money question. It is true that the Constitution in declaring that no State shall "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts" makes no discrimination against foreign coins, but it gives to Congress exclusively the power to regulate the value of such coins. The Legislature of Kansas cannot make Mexican silver in any form a legal tender at any specified value, declaring, for instance, that a Mexican dollar shall be accepted as the equivalent of the United States dollar. That would be regulating the value of foreign coins, and no State has power to do that. Congress alone has the power. The Mexican-dollar scheme will not work, but if the people of Kansas desire to use that coin among themselves there is nothing to prevent, though nobody can be compelled to take it.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, at the second annual convention of the National Hardware Association, the members of which represent an invested capital of about $150,000,000, the association's Executive Committee submitted a report in which Trusts and similar combinations were emphatically denounced. This report was not given out for publication, but The Philadelphia Times speaks of it as follows:

"In a most decided manner the committee protested against Trusts. It condemned any effort to place artificial values on hardware products and denounced as unjust any system which compelled the consumer to pay more for goods than a price which allowed the manufacturer a legitimate interest on labor and capital. After much discussion this report was adopted, and it stands, as one member said, 'a remarkable declaration in the face of the repeated charges that the policy of the next Government would be to foster Trusts.'"

The hardware dealers know something about combinations, for the prices of many products which they sell are fixed and controlled by such organizations. We suggest, however, that the manufacturer's profits would as a rule be determined with sufficient regard for justice by ordinary competition. The reported remark of a member indicates that he does not clearly perceive the effect of high tariff duties upon combinations in the hardware trade. Undoubtedly the committee had in mind the greed and exactions of the Nail Trust. Does the association think that the Nail Trust's tariff duty should be increased?

The Rapid Transit Commission could hardly have done better in filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of President SETH LOW and the death of Mr. JOHN H. INMAN than it has done by the choice of Mr. WOODBURY LANGDON and Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES. The places of the former members were hard to fill, but the new members are able and public-spirited men, who will keep the commission well up to its former strength. Its important work is still to be done, and the importance of that work increases with the lapse of time. The commission has the general plan of Engineer PARSONS for the Elm Street route and the two up-town branches to pass upon, and there can be little doubt that it will in its main features commend itself for adoption. The suggestion of ex-Mayor GILROY that an elevated or viaduct structure is not desirable through the residence district north of the Park is worthy of attention, but no heed should be given to the makeshift proposition of third tracks on the present elevated roads. That is one of the devices for discouraging the underground plan without giving any promise of genuine rapid transit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A yarn about living mastodons seen by Indians in the mysterious eastern part of Alaska recently went the rounds of many papers. Some of them gave it headlines indicative of more or less belief, and others cautiously made generous use of "alleged" and "it is said." Prof. GEORGE DAVIDSON of San Francisco not only derides the very idea that elephans primogenus still survives, but says the tale was stolen bodily from a book by ALECK BADLAM—whoever he may be—and formed one of a series that made no pretense to truth. Among the inventions of this author, it seems, was an animal, also nominally Alaskan, with long legs on one side and short ones on the other, a form of construction evolved to meet the needs of a creature that passed all its time on steep mountain sides.

—A correspondent of The Boston Transcript calls attention to the fact that Harvard ought to be provided with a well-appointed infirmary or hospital, in which students attacked by illness could receive immediate, skillful and friendly care. The suggestion is an admirable one, and no would-be benefactor of this or any other institution of learning not yet provided with this very necessary adjunct could exercise a philanthropy more sure to win the gratitude both of students and of their parents than by erecting, equipping, and maintaining such a structure. The dismalest memories connected, with college life are those of days when accident or sickness had to be endured in a room with furnishings and surroundings well enough adapted to the needs of vigorous youth, but utterly inadequate for those of a lonely boy in pain or weakness.

—Paris has been excitedly discussing a persistent rumor that Kaiser WILLIAM was in that city for at least a part of the time over which the Czar's visit extended, and that, moving about the streets in disguise, he attentively watched the fêtes. The Gaulois asserts that a special train brought the Emperor from the frontier to the Gare de l'Est, and that NICHOLAS II. himself received him at Versailles. It is added that on the night of the gala performance at the Opera, the French officials, who knew that WILLIAM was in Paris, made special arrangements to avert a dangerous demonstration of French feeling, in case of his recognition by the people, and that orders had been given to clear the streets if trouble threatened. At the Châlons review the presence of the German Emperor is said to have been known to several commanding officers. It is remarkable if the movements of the Emperor, who was supposed to be at the Castle of Hubertusstock during the period of the fêtes, were thus enveloped in such mystery.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL has talked even less since the close of the Presidential campaign than he did during its progress. About the only comment of his on the result of the election that has found its way into print was a terse statement to the effect that "this country will remain in the control of trusts and injunctions for the next four years." Mr. SEWALL has always been noted for a taciturnity which, if not exactly rude, was decidedly icy. Even the fiercest attacks upon his business methods, and they have been very fierce indeed, and for very good reason, have never elicited any other reply than a silent persistence in his chosen course. Many a starved and beaten sailor has had his wrongs loudly voiced by writers and speakers in many cities, but the great Bath shipowner has never been moved either to deny or to defend his treatment of the men out of whose toil his father and he grew rich and famous.

—JOHN DUGAN, a conductor on the Illinois Central Railway, was discharged recently in consequence of a complaint made against him by Gov. BRADLEY of Kentucky. It seems that the Governor was sitting in one seat of a car under DUGAN'S charge and was resting his poor feet on another seat. The conductor asked the Governor to change his attitude, the Governor refused, and a moment later the Gubernatorial legs were seized and yanked with much swiftness to the place where they belonged. DUGAN'S discharge followed as soon as the company officials heard the Governor's side of the story, but later they reconsidered their action, and now announce the intention of reinstating their vigorous employé.

—CHARLES MARTIN, a seaman on the bark Cambrian Princess, was not on board when that vessel reached Portland, Oregon, the other day, 113 days out from Santos. He will never arrive on any other vessel, either, for he died while furling the mainsail off the coast of Chile. MARTIN was lying over the yard, catching the gaskets as they were thrown to him by the boatswain. Suddenly the latter noticed that the seaman had ceased to assist. After calling to MARTIN several times, and receiving no answer, the boatswain proceeded to investigate, when he found the sailor lying over the yard motionless. Then he put his hand on the man's shoulder, and discovered that death had claimed a victim. The boatswain fastened a rope around the body and lowered it to the deck.

—Some courageous person recently wrote to ex-Gov. HOGG of Texas, asking him if it were true that one of his daughters is named IMA and another URA. Statements to that effect have frequently appeared in print, but most people supposed that they were the inventions of discourteous humorists or of political enemies. It seems that they were at least half true, for in answering the query addressed to him, the Governor says: "The name IMA was given to my daughter a few days after her birth, and the singular application of it to the old, well-established name of her paternal ancestors did not occur to any one until I had entered political life." There is no daughter named URA, for the reason, among others, that Gov. HOGG has but one daughter. His sons are named WILLIAM, MICHAEL, and THOMAS.

—Out in a Minnesota town, which bears the unconventional name of Sleepy Eye, lives one GRANT BRAMBEL, a man who has kept his eyes open long enough in the past twelve years to invent and build a rotary steam engine so simple and so powerful that an English syndicate has just paid him £320,000, or nearly $1,600,000, for the right to make and sell it. This is a somewhat large story, but it seems to be true, for careful tests of the machine by experts from London preceded the sale, and their reports on its merits fully justify the payment of this enormous price. BRAMBEL is described as a quiet, unassuming person, but it is rumored that he has invented a dynamo even more remarkable than his engine. This he proposes to exploit himself, now that he has capital enough to do so, and if it proves to be as effective as he expects, his present fortune will be merely a foundation for his future wealth.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Chicago Mortality Reports.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Chicago has a plan of reducing her death rate by greatly increasing the figures of her population. This is comparatively easy.

Some Railroad Men's Votes.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

It is a curious fact shown in the returns of the election in this city that in the wards where the railroad men were most numerous there the vote for Bryan was larger than anybody expected.

Our Foreign Policy.

From The Troy Press.

It is gratifying at a time like this to reflect upon some of the grandly beneficent features of Democratic Administration. And if the elected successor of Grover Cleveland shall be equally pacific, dignified, and sagacious in dealing with international affairs, he will in one foremost respect measure up to the lofty standard of a great President.

The President's Four Years' Term.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It is better to endure the little ills we have than to open the way for much greater ones. We can stand having business disturbed once in four years better than we could stand a bad President or corrupt Administration for six or eight or twelve years. If we should once begin lengthening the Presidential term there is no telling where we would stop.

To Care for His Friends.

From The Buffalo Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES says: "Mr. Platt's friends say that there can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Platt himself will be elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Hill, and that he will go there mainly for the purpose of seeing that his friends in this State are properly cared for." A truly statesmanlike motive for seeking one of the highest offices in the gift of the people!

Increasing the Army.

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle.

"Increase the standing army?" Why? Are not our seacoast forts all manned? Are not the men of Canada and Mexico our friends and younger brothers, ever seeking closer, warmer alliance with the great land of the star-spangled flag? Are we not at peace with all the world—England, Germany, Spain, Russia, and the rest—more serenely at peace with them all than ever before in the Nation's history?

Bryan's Supporters.

From The Providence Journal.

The great majority of those who voted for Bryan may not care especially about free coinage, but they will be found fighting for that or for something else equally subversive of the existing industrial and social order unless that order is made more favorable to them. Their essentially revolutionary movement has been only temporarily checked. It can be stopped only by removing, so far as possible, the causes of it, which are to be found in the conditions of which they not unreasonably complain.

The Party's Future.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

Let all Democrats of the good old time-honored faith of Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland come together again in the bonds of patriotism and bind up the wounds of the great old party—great in the earliest and purest days of the Republic. Let us take counsel in moderation and conservatism, one with another, and go into the battle once more clad in the armor of truth and armed with the sword of justice and right. Victory on these terms would be of priceless value, while defeat would carry no sting.

The Populists and Socialism.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

The Aberdeen Star, Mr. Loucks's paper, and the most forcible Populist paper in the State, has tried to keep Socialism in the background during the canvass, but now that election is over it comes out squarely, and in bold, black headlines declares:

"We Advocate the Downfall of Capitalism," "We Demand Co-operative Commonwealth," "Our Motto, 'Socialism in Our Time.'"

It will probably be some time before The Star converts the people of the United States.

WASHINGTON IN THE SENATE.

He Found Attending Executive Sessions Unpleasant.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Originally the President sat with the Senate in Executive Session, personally delivered his message, and received by word of mouth "the advice and consent" of that body. This fact is easily verified by an examination of the records in the office of the Executive Clerk of the Senate. In one large volume are preserved the original manuscripts of sample Presidential messages from the time of George Washington down to that of Grover Cleveland. The first message contained in this very interesting collection reads as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:
The President of the United States will meet the Senate in the Senate Chambers at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow to advise with them on the terms of the Treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians. GO: WASHINGTON.
New-York,
August 21,
1789.

The Senate, I find, had informed the President that he could communicate with them in official matters either personally or in writing. He concluded to adopt the former method when he deemed it advisable, and, as a matter of fact, he sat with the Senate in executive session on three different occasions. The last time, however, he got into a row with the Senators because they were not of his way of thinking. He became angered, and left the chamber and never returned to it for purposes of deliberation. No subsequent President had the temerity to beard the Senatorial lions in their den.

LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Henri Labouchere in Truth.

The Daily Mail, with its enormous sale must have cut into the circulation of some of the London penny morning papers. But it is not likely that any of them will meet this by reducing their price to a halfpenny. With the amount of paper which they give, this, indeed, would be impossible. Some of them advertise a daily circulation of 250,000. The loss of a halfpenny per copy would consequently amount to above £160,000 per annum. Twenty years ago the penny hardly covered cost of paper, ink, and machinery. But since then paper has fallen 50 per cent. in price. Still the profit is not anything like one halfpenny per copy. By the way, it is rumored in the journalistic world—I know not with what truth—that it is intended shortly to convert the Daily Mail into a Limited Liability Company.

Proportionally there is no great town in the civilized world that has so few daily morning papers as London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting one, for the yearly expenses of a London paper are more than double those of a paper in any other European capital. A very large portion of these expenses, as well as profit, has to come out of the advertisements, and advertisers are, for reasons best known to themselves, very slow in giving their patronage to a new paper. Any one contemplating starting a London paper must be ready to lose £30,000 or £40,000 per annum for the first two or three years, and then it is a very open question whether he will have turned the corner.

Of weekly papers, new ones are started almost every day, but I believe that it is a statistical fact that only about 5 per cent. survive. I should put the total copies printed per diem of the London morning papers at about a million. Of these, about 10 per cent. would be returns, that is, copies not sold, which would make the daily circulation 900,000. Of the penny papers, The Times, Standard, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, and Morning Advertiser are Conservative; The Daily News, Liberal; and the Chronicle, Radical.

Four Crops in One Year.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A Clay County, Fla., farmer writes an interesting communication to his county paper, to accompany a thirty-three-ounce yam potato which he sends. The yam was grown in a third crop for the year; and at the time of the harvesting of the potatoes, the farmer was preparing to put in a crop of cabbage. He writes: "I raised first a crop of beans, second a crop of lettuce, third a crop of sweet potatoes, and now I am planting the ground in cabbage, which will make the fourth crop this year on the same ground. The three crops already gathered and sold each paid well." It is practically a foregone conclusion that this Clay County farmer's cabbage crop will prove abundant and profitable.

Why Didn't He Compete?

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been offering a prize of $100 for a phrase giving better expression to the sentiment "All the news that's fit to print." Now that the contest is closed and there is no chance of our robbing some worthy contestant, we don't mind giving THE TIMES "A decent detail of the day" as an ideal slogan.

HOW WEARY IS OUR HEART.

From The London Chronicle.

Of Kings and courts; of kingly, courtly ways
In which the life of man is bought and sold;
How weary is our heart these many days!

Of ceremonious embassies that hold
Parley with hell in fine and silken phrase,
How weary is our heart these many days!

Of wavering counselors neither hot nor cold,
Whom from His mouth God speweth, be it told
How weary is our heart these many days!

Yea, for the raveled night is round the lands,
And sick are we of all the imperial story.
The tramp of Power, and its long trail of pain;
The mighty brows in meanest arts grown hoary;
The mighty hands,
That in the dear, affronted name of Peace
Bind down a people to be racked and slain;
The emulous armies waxing without cease,
All-puissant all in vain;
The pacts and leagues to murder by delays,
And the dumb throngs that on the deaf thrones gaze;
The common, loveless lust of territory;
The lips that only babble of their mart,
While to the night the shrieking hamlets blaze;
The bought allegiance, and the purchased praise,
False honor, and shameful glory—
Of all the evil whereof this is part,
How weary is our heart,
How weary is our heart these many days!

WILLIAM WATSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Fiction

The End of the Beginning. A Romance of New-England. 16mo. Buckram, gilt top, $1.25.

Simple, genuine, steeped, in New-England feeling.—The Book Buyer.

There is a distinctly original flavor in the style.—The Outlook.

It has distinction in every line; it is a story of real life; and it is a story that lingers in the mind.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A very fascinating book. The author's language is polished and forceful, epigrammatic, and at the same time natural, and the book is full of good things worth quoting.—New-York Sun.

Its readers will be legion. A story of much thought.—Boston Courier.

A Madonna of the Alps. Translated from the German original of B. Schulze-Smidt by Nathan Haskell Dole. With photogravure frontispiece. 16mo. Cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

Nothing since our first reading of "The Marble Faun" has so impressed us with its poetry of thought and feeling.—Congregationalist.

Mrs. Goodwin's Romances of Colonial Virginia.

White Aprons. A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676. By Maud Wilder Goodwin, author of "The Colonial Cavalier," etc. 16mo. Cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

A charming story. * * * Its fidelity to the conditions prevailing in the Virginia colony at the time is carefully sustained.—Review of Reviews.

The Head of a Hundred. Being an account of certain passages in the life of Humphrey Huntoon, Esq., sometyme an officer in the Colony of Virginia. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, author of "The Colonial Cavalier." 16mo. Cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

Holds its reader fast from the first page to the end.—The Independent.

George Sand's Choice Works, with Etched Frontispieces.

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The Devil's Pool.
Fadette.
The Master Mosaic Workers.

Each 16mo. Cloth, extra, gilt top, with etched frontispiece, $1.25.

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Paid $5 for a Swim.

Alexander Wickland, a deckhand on one of the Atlas Line steamers, tried to swim to Hoboken Thursday night while under the influence of liquor. A rope was thrown to him, but he refused to take it, saying he was going to swim to Hoboken. Finally he was caught by means of boathooks and pulled out nearly unconscious. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday he was fined $5.

MARRIED.

RIKER—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1896, at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, Frances Mortimer, daughter of Frederick R. Townsend, to Samuel Riker, Jr.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 20, 1896, Kate Bradley, wife of Jas. A. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Francis W. Bradley.
Funeral services at Kinderhook, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

RUSSELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1896, Mary Hudson, daughter of the late David Hudson of Geneva, N. Y., and wife of John Wells Russell.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, Saturday, at 11 A. M., Nov. 21.

SASS.—On Nov. 19, Luis F. Sass, M. D., in his 77th year.
Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, 56 West 39th St.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Luis F. Sass, M. D., at No. 56 West 39th St., on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1896, at 1:30 P. M.
LANDON CARTER GRAY, M. D., President.
CHARLES H. AVERY, M. D., Secretary.

TUTTLE.—Entered into rest Friday morning, Nov. 20, at his residence, 218 West 46th St., the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D.D., Rector Emeritus of St. Luke's Church.
Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St., Monday morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment at New-Haven, Conn.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Nov. 20, Richard Schuyler Wheeler, son of Schuyler S. and the late Ella Peterson Wheeler, aged 22 months.
Funeral private.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL
OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 Worth Street,
A HOME FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.
No collector is employed. This is the only yearly appeal.
THE POOREST CHILDREN
in the city are the subjects of its care and there have been 29,489 inmates since its organization.
IT IS NOT ONLY A SCHOOL, IT IS A HOME, and it has had, during the past year, a family varying in numbers from 250 to 348. Typesetting, carpentering, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught to the inmates.
A [illegible]
is attached in which the sick of the Institution are cared for, and the sick [illegible] the Five Points are treated in its dispensary.
OUTDOOR POOR.
During the year clothing, food, coal, and cash were given to poor families.
A NEW BUILDING,
made necessary by the unsafe condition of our main structure, has been completed. It has all the modern conveniences and will accommodate more children than the old. We need very much the sum of $25,000 to pay off the indebtedness on it.
AN EARNEST APPEAL
for funds to enable the Institution to continue its rescue work, which it has prosecuted for forty years is made by the Trustees.
A [illegible] DINNER,
which is yearly given to its inmates, and also to the street poor, will be served this year if the result of this appeal warrants it.
ITS [illegible] WORK:
Meals given.....376,744
Cost per meal.....3 1-2 cts.
Average attendance in school 225
Whole number in school since organization.....40,260
Visitors are welcome at any time.
THANKSGIVING-DAY PROGRAMME:
ONE O'CLOCK.—Dinner for house children.
TWO O'CLOCK.—Dinner for street poor; Last year more than 1,200 of this class were given a dinner.
CHAPEL SERVICES.—At 2 o'clock the children will render a programme which will include singing, solos, duets, choruses, marching, drills and recitations, and the reputation of our children for superior singing will be maintained. Public invited.
Checks may be made payable to FREDERICK E. CAMP, Treasurer, 155 Worth St.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, President; Frederick E. Camp, Treasurer; George F. Betts, Secretary; George H. Morgan, Walter H. Lewis, Henry E. Hawley, David S. Egleston, Charles Lanier, Archibald D. Russell.
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Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have the pleasure of announcing the first volume of the great historical work which has occupied the energies of Mr. Edward Eggleston for the greater part of the last sixteen years. The general title is, A History of Life in the United States, the first volume—"The Beginners of a Nation"—dealing with the causes and motives of the seventeenth-century migrations. In announcing this important work the publishers deem it necessary to call attention to only two facts: one, the modern interest in life and character; the other, that Mr. Eggleston is conspicuously the best equipped student of the life and character which have gone to the making of American history. It is within bounds to say that the appearance of this work marks an epoch in American historical literature.

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TO AID SETON SANITARIUM.

An Entertainment and a Sale of Articles for Presents.

A sale and entertainment for the benefit of the Seton Sanitarium was held under the auspices of the patrons of the New-York Foundling Hospital, at Sixty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening. Articles of use for Christmas presents were sold, and tea and refreshments were served in the dining hall.

The entertainment consisted of a series of tableaus given by Miss Hewitt, which was followed by the presentation of a group from "The Geisha," by the Misses Crimmins, Quesada, Hewitt, and O'Shea. The entertainment was concluded with a comedy entitled "Ruth's Romance," by F. W. Broughton, with C. H. Crombie, W. W. G. Clark, and Mrs. W. W. G. Clark in the cast.

Among those present were Archbishop Corrigan, T. Glover Berry, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. C. Harvier, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, James Glover, John O'Brien, J. J. Ceballos, Mrs. W. B. Whiting, Miss Bliss, the Misses Belloni, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss W. Baldwin, Mrs. R. Hewitt, W. Roche, Mrs. Louise Binsee, William Lummis, John Fox, the Misses Coombs, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Miss Sweeney, the Misses Banks, Miss Labaine, the Misses Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, Mrs. Wyncoop, Mrs. A. Iselin, Mrs. E. Coffey, Mrs. Pederit, Mrs. Duham, the Misses Duham, Miss Hewitt, Paul H. Thebaud, Juan M. Ceballos, the Misses Ceballos, Mrs. Marie, and Miss Marie.

THIEVES BURN A STORE.

In Blowing Open a Safe They Start a Disastrous Fire.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 20.—Burglars entered the store of Seaman & Bennett, in which the Post Office is kept, early this morning, and blew open the safe in it. The explosion is supposed to have set extra powder afire, as the woodwork of the store and some inflammable materials were caught.

The fire must have driven the burglars away, as James Oates and James Pendergast heard the explosion and ran toward the store just as two men ran out. They gave chase, and Pendergast would have caught his man had not the burglar drawn his pistol and held his pursuer at bay.

The explosion awakened many persons, and the Fire Department came out in time to save adjoining buildings. The loss in the store was about $5,000. All mail matter except some of the more valuable letters was destroyed. Mrs. Fanny Leak, the Postmistress, carried home with her the money, registered letters, stamps, and valuable mail matter.

The thieves are supposed to have escaped in a boat.

McLaughlin Pleads Not Guilty.

Charles H. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton, two of the "Valentine gang," pleaded not guilty yesterday, before Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, to the charge of swindling Raymond Kenny, the furrier, and the Whiting Manufacturing Company. They were remanded for trial.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Professional Women's League will hold its annual bazaar at the St. Cloud Hotel during the week beginning Dec. 7.

—Charles H. Govan will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Burns and Scotland" at Cooper Institute to-night. The lecture is free.

—Quite a large audience attended what was called the "fiftieth performance" of "The Mandarin" at the Herald Square Theatre last night, though the operetta was produced Nov. 2. Reginald De Koven flourished the baton. Among others in the house were Mme. Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Edouard and Jean de Reszke, Ferdinand Lassalle, Frank Rugg, Charles Ellis, Creighton Webb, Senator Brice, Elisha Dyer, Charles Bohler, and Fred Beach.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By ALICE MORSE EARLE,
Author of "Sabbath in Puritan New-England," etc., with twelve quaint pictures and a cover designed by Frank Hazenplug. 12mo, $1.50.

Mrs. Earle's position as an authority on colonial times is well known. This volume is popular in its subject and is dedicated, in the language of an old-time writer, "to all curious and ingenious gentlemen and gentlewomen who can gain from acts of the past a delight in the present days of virtue, wisdom, and the humanities."

CHAP-BOOK STORIES.
A Volume of Reprints from the Chap-Book, by Octave Thanet, Grace Ellery Channing, Maria Louise Pool, and others. 16mo, $1.25.

The authors of this volume are all American. Besides the well-known names, there are some which were seen in the Chap-Book for the first time. The volume is bound in an entirely new and startling fashion.

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A collection of rambling sketches of Spanish people and places. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has written frankly and entertainingly of the most striking features of "The Land of the Castanet." The volume does not pretend to be exhaustive; in no sense is it a guide book—it is intended rather for the person who does not expect to visit Spain than for the traveler.

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A Novel of the East End of London.
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Mr. Morrison is recognized the world over as the most capable man at slum life stories. His "Tales of Mean Streets" was one of the best-received books of 1894-95, and the present volume has occupied his time ever since. It is of great force and continuous interest; a book that, once begun, must be finished, and one that will figure as a sensation for a long time to come.

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Cunard Line steamship Lucania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Richard Andrews, C. M. Block, W. B. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cox, George Dean, H. C. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lloyd, Col. Francis L. Leland, H. C. Lockwood, Alexander Morton, James McCaldin, W. E. Mandelick, James McCreery, R. C. Perkins, E. B. Sudbury, H. H. Wilston, and Thomas Young.

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Is the title of an article by FREDERICK WHYTE upon Constantinople, a city upon which all the world now gazes with absorbing interest. The life in the city is vividly described, and the movements of the surging crowds thronging its bazaars are portrayed by a series of brilliant illustrations full of the color characterizing the Near East.

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By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, continues the second portion of the stirring narrative of the Adventures of a French Prisoner in England, and is marked with all the author's brilliance of style and literary finish. Rarely has a story been so exquisitely illustrated as "St. Ives," in the pages of any magazine.

Angels Unawares.
A story of great pathos, by MARION ELLISTON, of a heralding angel's visit to earth on Christmas Eve, and of its consequent blessings.

Mathurin: a Sinner of Pontiac.
A touching story of the Province of Quebec in the last century, by GILBERT PARKER.

Letters from Paris during the French Revolution,
By the first DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, is an important contribution to the pages of European history. The letters are now for the first time published, and have been edited by LORD RONALD GOWER.

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START FOR CHATTANOOGA.

New-Jersey Veterans Go to Dedicate the State's Monument.

The East Jersey officials and veterans who are to take part in the dedication of New-Jersey's monument at Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, Tenn., next Monday, left in a special train by the Central Railroad at 3:40 P. M. yesterday. Among them were Mayor Wanser, Col. John J. Toffey, G. Frank Sutherland, Senator E. C. Stokes, who represents Gov. Griggs; Gen. E. A. Carman, and L. T. Derousse.

It is expected that the train will reach Chattanooga at 5:45 this afternoon. At 8 o'clock the party will be formally received at the Read House by Mayor Ochs, H. Clay Evans, and a committee. Sunday morning the party will visit Lookout Mountain, and in the afternoon it will go to Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, and the field of Chickamauga. The monument will be dedicated Monday afternoon. Senator Stokes will deliver the oration.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Twice Married Man Disappears.

A man who gave his name as Frank Brown, and Effie Hermann of 128 Franklin Street, Jersey City, were married by Justice White of Hoboken last Monday night. Yesterday Mrs. Frank Leon of 58 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, applied to Recorder McDonough for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of bigamy. She said he was the man who married Miss Hermann. Mrs. Hermann corroborated her statement and said that Brown had admitted to her that he sometimes went by the name of Leon. She believed that the couple were living in West Hoboken. A warrant was issued, but Brown could not be found.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Rolston Committee Plan for the Oregon Improvement Company.

R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Henry Amy, and Henry K. McHarg sign as a committee, of which Mr. Rolston is Chairman, an address to the holders of first mortgage bonds, consolidated mortgage bonds, preferred stock, and common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

These gentlemen represent the interests opposed to the Waterbury committee's reorganization plan. Their plan of reorganization comprehends the issue of $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $1,050,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, on which interest for the first eighteen months is payable only if earned; $5,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $5,500,000 common stock.

Securities will be exchanged as follows: Present first mortgage holders receive cash for all coupons up to and including June 1, 1897, and 110 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in new 5 per cent. firsts, bearing interest from June 1, 1897. Consolidated bondholders pay 10 per cent. assessment in four equal installments at intervals of ninety days, and receive 10 per cent. of their bonds in new second mortgage bonds, 70 per cent. in new preferred stock, and 30 per cent. in new common stock. The present preferred stock receives exactly the same terms as the present consols. Holders of the present common stock pay 5 per cent. assessment, for which assessment they receive second mortgage at par, and they receive in exchange for the present common stock new common stock to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings.

It is provided that new first mortgage bonds over and above what are required for exchange are to be issued at no greater rate than $100,000 par value, and only for the purchase of new property. No additional mortgage can be created without the consent of three-fourths of the holders of preferred stock.

The full text of the plan will be ready for issue Tuesday. Holders of bonds and stock are requested by the Rolston committee to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

President Hawley Talks of the Good Showing of the Line.

Edwin Hawley of this city, who was recently advanced from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, said yesterday that at the end of October there were 1,000,000 more bushels of grain on that line than at the corresponding period of last year.

"Our road is in first-rate condition now," he said. "We have between $800,000 and $900,000 in the Treasury, and no floating debt. We shall pay in January a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the first preferred stock and 1½ per cent. semi-annual on the second preferred stock. The money for these dividends is already in bank.

"It is not likely that anything will be done about a dividend on the common stock for some time. The management of the road put $135,000 into betterments last year, and that amount was charged to operating expenses. The roadbed is in perfect condition and we have all the equipment that we need. The earnings for the current year will not only suffice to pay the dividends on the preferred stocks, but will leave us a surplus of more than $85,000."

President Hawley said that there were evidences of an improvement in the general business conditions along the line of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, although the products of awakening industries had not as yet begun to move in the form of freight. The Minneapolis and St. Louis now operates 580 miles of railroad, owns seventy locomotives, and about 2,600 cars.

CANTON-PEKIN ROAD ASSURED.

American Money and Material Will Be Largely Employed.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 20.—A. Spitzel of Chicago, who is closely identified with the projected American-Chinese Railway, between Pekin and Canton, arrived here from the Orient yesterday and took the first train to Seattle, to return home via the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Spitzel said the Tsung Li Yamen has received a secret edict appointing Sheng Taotai Director General of Railways and granting him permission to construct the Hankow-Canton-Souchow line.

It also authorizes him to borrow 20,000,000 taels, 10,000,000 taels to be furnished by the Tsung Li Yamen, the Northern superintendencies to furnish 3,000,000 taels, and the Southern superintendencies to furnish 7,000,000 taels. About 40,000,000 taels will be required for the construction of the lines. Native materials must be employed as far as possible on the Hankow lines, but foreign engineers may be engaged. Sheng Taotai is the head of the telegraph administration in China.

Mr. Spitzel said the railway will certainly be built and with American money and largely with American material. The road cannot be proceeded with until next season, but will be started as soon as the Pinho River is free from ice. Mr. Spitzel said American citizens are bound to excel in the struggle of the nations for trade supremacy in the Orient.

SANTA FE INVESTIGATION.

Depositions Taken to be Presented in Court Monday.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 20.—Attorneys Keeler and Hite were to-day served with notices that certain depositions in the Santa Fé stock-jobbing scheme would be taken outside of Kansas, and informing them of the names, dates, and places.

Nearly all the men cited in the notices are said to be stock brokers and commission men in their respective cities, and are also said to have dealt heavily in Santa Fé stocks just prior to the appointment of the receiver, either for themselves or as agents for the Kansas men alleged to have been in the conspiracy.

The depositions in Kansas City and St. Louis were taken to-day; in Chicago they will be taken to-morrow. The St. Louis list is: A. W. Thomas, George H. Blackwater, W. J. Holbrook, W. F. and D. H. Neiderland, A. W. Oliver, and Martin Collins. At Chicago the deposition of A. R. Slaughter will be taken, and at Kansas City that of A. B. Pinckney.

It is said that some sensational developments will be made in the foreign depositions. They will be prepared in due form, and brought here by Solicitor Kenna, to be presented to Judge Foster when the Federal court opens next Monday.

TO SUCCEED MR. HOBART.

Nobody Named as Arbitrator in the Joint Traffic Association.

The vacancy which will be caused in the Board of Arbitrators for the Joint Traffic Association by the retirement of Vice President-elect Hobart will probably not be filled until a few weeks before the inauguration of McKinley and Hobart.

As Mr. Hobart still has three months in which to attend to his personal business affairs before taking office, it is not thought that he will make a vacancy among the arbitrators until all arrangements have been made for the appointment of his successor. This appointment will be made by the Board of Control, which will call a special meeting for that purpose. The Board of Control has no fixed time for meeting, and has not held a meeting since last June.

At the offices of the Joint Traffic Association it was said yesterday that no possible successor to Mr. Hobart had yet been mentioned. It is considered that there is still plenty of time before Mr. Hobart takes office.

Thanksgiving Excursion to the Falls.

The West Shore Railroad announces that it has placed tickets on sale for an excursion to Niagara Falls at $8 for the round trip, to be available on all trains Wednesday, Nov. 25, giving the patrons of the line an opportunity to spend Thanksgiving Day at Niagara Falls. Among the attractions are: The American Falls, Horseshoe Falls, Cave of the Winds, Inclined Railway, Terrapin Rock, Luna Islands, Maid of the Mist, Table Rock, Battle Ground of Lundy's Lane, Whirlpool Rapids, and Suspension Bridge.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 20.—At the third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad held here yesterday the following Directors were elected: Edward R. Bacon, William L. Bull, Edgar T. Welles, Edward R. Bell, John H. Davis, William Mertens, Henry W. Poor, W. W. Peabody, Lowe Emerson, Fred H. Alms, Frank W. Tracey, Augustus B. Ewing, Alexander Shaw, James Sloan, and Francis Pavy. The new board elected the present officials for the ensuing year.

A Baltimore and Ohio Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials are negotiating for a through passenger service between New-York and the South, and from points in the West to places in the South. To accomplish this, the acquiescence of the Reading Company must be obtained, and it is said the matter was under discussion at a meeting of traffic officials representing the interested roads in Philadelphia yesterday.

Inter-State Commerce Suit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The United States Inter-State Commerce Commission filed suits in the United States Court here this afternoon to compel the Eastern Ohio Railway Company, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway Company, and the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway Company to file the annual report to the commission required by law. The court issued a writ of mandamus returnable Dec. 5.

Interchangeable Mileage Books.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Central Passenger Committee made an attempt at the adjourned meeting to-day to come to an agreement on some kind of an interchangeable form of mileage ticket. The result was complete failure, barren of any hope that an agreement will be reached in the near future.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The appointment of James A. Davis as Industrial Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system will go into effect to-day.

—Receiver Henry Fink has by deed conveyed the Scioto Valley and New-England Railroad to the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.

—The Osaka Lumber Company of Japan is receiving rapidly at Seattle lumber on a 10,000,000 feet contract, and a contract for railroad ties for standard gauge railroads of Japan may be made any day.

—Noshima Gyernaga, J. Tokoyama, F. Obana, and K. Konada, who are interested in railroad development in Japan and who are making a tour of the leading railroad centers of this country to study American methods, are now in Chicago.

—The Railroad Club, comprising railroad employees of the Wheeling, West Va., district, has been formed and a committee appointed to establish a permanent organization has been appointed. The club is a growth of the railroad employees Gold Club.

—The new bridge over the Mississippi River between Davenport and Rock Island will be finished next week. The Government pays 40 per cent. of the cost, and will use the bridge jointly with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. It is an eight-span structure, and the draw span weighs 1,500 tons.

—An official of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company ridiculed yesterday a report that the Rock Island Railway Company is planning to acquire the Colorado Midland Railroad. Such a rumor, he said, was current when the Santa Fé captured the road in 1891. At any rate, he declared, the company could not be reorganized until next July.

—As a Board of Equalization, the Connecticut State Treasurer and Controller have rated railroad stocks for taxation as follows: New-Haven, $164.50 a share; New-England common, $20; preferred, $60.87; Naugatuck, $217; Derby, $59; Shore Line, $150; Air Line, $76.80; Northampton, $76; Housatonic, $24; New-London Northern, $15; Connecticut Western, $20; Norwich and Worcester, $180.

—Work on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad is to begin at once, and it is expected that at the end of next April the road will be completed and in running order from Mobile to Pascagoula River. There will be no trestles and all the bridges are to be of steel. Fifteen miles of steel rails are to be delivered Dec. 15 and five miles every succeeding fortnight. Frank S. Merrill is President of the road.

—The Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association has appointed this Rate Committee: W. B. Biddle, Santa Fé; T. H. Sims and, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern; F. A. Wann, Chicago and Alton; H. R. McCullough, Northwestern; Thomas Miller, Burlington; W. J. C. Kenyon, Burlington and Northern; T. O. Ives, Hannibal and St. Joe; J. C. Hiland, Milwaukee and St. Paul; J. M. Johnson, Rock Island; J. T. Clark, St. Paul and Omaha; W. E. Keepers, Illinois Central; W. M. Hopkins, Minneapolis and St. Louis; R. Stockhouse, Rock Island and Peoria; George W. Cole, Frisco; P. C. Stohr, Chicago Great Western.

FINE KERAMICS ON VIEW.

Last Day of the Exhibition at the Waldorf.

The New-York Society of Keramic Arts is holding a most successful exhibition in the Waldorf banquet hall and state apartments. The rooms, the corridor, and the elevators were crowded with visitors yesterday. There were so many of them that it was an effort to see the beautiful display of china which was the occasion of the gathering.

The exhibition was unusually large and beautiful in workmanship and design. Some twenty-five of the members, pretty girls, most of them, were in costume, representing the different lines of pottery—Rookwood, Dresden, Berlin, Delft, and any number of other varieties.

One of the attractions offered at the exhibition is in the nature of a surprise, and one of those always desirable surprises in which a good return is given for the money invested. Tea is served in the rooms, with wafers, but each tea drinker pays a dollar for his or her cup of tea. It is served in the china of the hotel, but with it is given, nicely packed in a little square box, a Keramic Art Society cup, painted in some pretty design by a member of the organization.

Among the exhibitors, Mrs. Anna B. Leonard showed some of her work in paste and enamel; Marshall Fry a handsome tankard and vase; Mrs. Fry, delicate work on some smaller pieces; Mrs. Sophie Knight Oak, beautiful underglaze, as well as a number of strong marine views in water colors; Mrs. Eleanor Seen Gardner, a large collection of china, among which a punch bowl, painted with roses, and a tray with a grape design were conspicuous; Mrs. Colles F. Pond, a handsome tea set in dark blue, and Mrs. M. A. Neal a collection in which a Greek vase, showing snowballs upon a green ground, with dragons in different colors of gold, was very handsome. Mrs. Thomas Hall Nellson had something unique in the way of a coat of arms painted on porcelain and framed, and also some portraits; Miss Susanne Rice, figure designs on china; Miss Mason showed work notable for her treatment of roses; Miss Montfort had many small pieces, with designs in violets; Mr. Reeves, some handsome monogram plates; Mrs. H. E. Colhoun exhibited dainty designs in hawthorn; Miss Marquard had a set of red glass, which was unique, and Mrs. Louis Andresen, specimens of underglaze work which attracted attention from the fact that it was the result of an experiment in which several of the women of the society were interested, and was fired in a kiln used for ordinary china.

The exhibit will be continued to-day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., closing at the latter hour.

—The Nassau Boat Club members have elected these officers and Trustees: President—Clement March; Vice President—Frederick Vilmar; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles L. Burnham; Captain—Oscar D. Thees; Lieutenant—Lester N. Mackey; Trustees—J. H. Abeel, Jr., Thomas E. Deeley, Mark Brenen, H. P. Gibson, and Louis A. Cleaver.

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Pre-eminent amongst these are the wines shipped by the famous house of Moët & Chandon, conceded to be the oldest and largest vineyard owners and shippers of Champagne in the world—their brand is highly appreciated and very largely consumed in all the prominent cities of Europe, especially in London, where it is the Leader and in great favor at Court.

Their brand of WHITE SEAL, GRANDE CUVEE, is a great favorite, and of late years has largely increased in sales and popularity.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. B. H. Brooks, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to Chicago for examination for promotion.

—Capt. Ira McNutt has been ordered to visit the works of the Carpenter Steel Company to inspect armor-piercing projectiles.

—Post Chaplain D. R. Lowell has been found incapacitated for active service and detached from Fort Douglas, Utah, and ordered home.

—Lieut. C. C. Crawford, recently promoted, has been assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company E, and Additional Second Lieut. H. H. Tebbetts to the Tenth Infantry.

—The following transfers in the Third Infantry are made: Capt. Philip Reade, from Company K to Company H; Capt. William C. Buttler, from Company H to Company K; First Lieut. George Bell, Jr., from Company K to Company I; First Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, from Company F to Company K.

—Capt. Jacob F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit. He was born in New-York, and entered the regular army in 1866, after six years in the volunteer service with the New-York Infantry. He was breveted for gallant and meritorious service in 1865 to the grade of Captain. His retirement promotes First Lieut. Z. W. Torrey of the Sixth Infantry to be a Captain, and Second Lieut. W. S. Graves of the Seventh Infantry to be First Lieutenant.

Navy.

—Ensign L. A. Kaiser is detached from the Michigan.

—Ensign A. Althouse is detailed for steel inspection duty at the Carnegie Steel Works.

—Passed Assistant Surgeons P. Leach and T. C. Craig have been promoted to the grade of Surgeon.

—Lieut. J. D. McDonald, detached from the Equipment Bureau, is ordered to the schoolship St. Mary's.

—Lieut. C. H. Lyman, recently relieved from the Montgomery with a reprimand, has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

—Lieut. J. C. Fremont has been detached from the Indiana and ordered to command the torpedo boat Cushing, relieving Lieut. B. S. Smith, who goes to the vacancy on the Indiana.

—Capt. Norman H. Farquhar has been detached from command of the cruiser Newark and ordered home on waiting orders, and Capt. Colby M. Chester, now commanding the Richmond, has been detailed to relieve Capt. Farquhar Dec. 1.

Berkeley Forfeits to Barnard.

The Berkeley School football eleven forfeited the first game of the third series for the championship of the New-York Interscholastic League yesterday to Barnard. The contest for the championship pennant will now lie between the Trinity and Barnard School teams.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:55	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises...5:13

HIGH WATER NOV. 21.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
7:38 A. M.	8:03 A. M.	9:52 A. M.
8:10 P. M.	8:27 P. M.	10:16 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Nov. 14
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 14
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Curacao	St. Thomas	Nov. 16
Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Nov. 14
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Illiria	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Italia	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 18
Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Normannia	Hamburg	Nov. 7
Oregon	Southampton	Nov. 14
St. Irene	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 18
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.

Antilla	Nassau	Nov. 18
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 14

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 12
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Nov. 11
El Sol	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Galileo	La Guayra	Nov. 11
Obdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 11
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 13

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

Boston City	Swansea	Nov. 10
Hudson	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 14
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 14

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Havel	Bremen	Nov. 17
Massapequa	Hull	Nov. 11
Pomeranian	Galveston	Nov. 13
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	Nov. 21	Charleston	3 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Alleghany	Nov. 21	Kingston	22 State St.
El Norte	Nov. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
San Marcos	Nov. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lampasas	Nov. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Nov. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgian	Nov. 20	London	1 Broadway.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 21	London	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Nov. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Persia	Nov. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Nov. 24	Charleston	3 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Nov. 24	Cardenas	24 State St.
Holstein	Nov. 24	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Nov. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Peninsular	Nov. 25	Azores	29 Broadway.
Pontabelle	Nov. 25	W C of Ire'd	39 Broadway.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 E. R.
Westernland	Dec. 2	London	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 8	Naples	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Nov. 20.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Newport News, in ballast to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Fagerlie, Sanchez, San Domingo, 6 days, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Foot, London Nov. 5, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaribo Oct. 29, Demerara Nov. 1, Trinidad 3d, Carupano 4th, Cumana 5th, Guanta 6th, La Guayra 6th, Puerto Cabello 7th, Curacao 9th, Jacmel 11th, Aux Cayes 12th, and Port au Prince 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Nov. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 12:32 A. M. to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS George W. Clyde, Ingram, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Bunger, Hamburg Nov. 4, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Girgenti Oct. 15, Almeria 29th, Malaga Nov. 4, and Gibraltar 5th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Johnson, Manaos Nov. 1, Para 8th, and Barbados 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Saltram, (Br.,) Owen, Iquique Sept. 16, Coronel 23d, and Montevideo Oct. 22, with mdse. to Brown, Beech & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Andes, (Br.,) McKnight, Halifax, N. S., Nov. 16, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. to-day.

SS El Sud, Higgins, from New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon Nov. 6, via St. Michaels 10th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Ciudad Condal, for Havana and Mexico; Panama, for Bordeaux; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Ville de St. Nazaire, for Cape Haiti, &c.; Valencia, for Colon; Marsala, for Hamburg, via Newport News; Rialto, for Newcastle; Colorado, for Brunswick; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Bermuda, for Halifax, N. S.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that, repairs having been made, the electric lighted buoy, No. 7 of Buffalo Channel, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, was relighted on Nov. 18, 1896. The oil lantern showing a fixed white light which had marked the buoy, as previously announced, was discontinued at the same time. Also that on Nov. 20 a first-class spar buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, was established in about 43 feet mean low water, to mark the wreck of a coal barge sunk in the New-York Upper Bay, opposite the old ferry landing at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y. The buoy is placed on the east side of and close to the wreck, over which there is about 30 feet of water. Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, E. by (Dutch,) outer end of south cotton dock, (American Docks,) W. by N ⅛ N; east edge of Fort Wadsworth, S ⅞ E.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New-York Nov. 4 for Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Nov. 7 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Nov. 6 for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight today.

SS St. Helens, (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, from New-York Nov. 7 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from Genoa for New-York Nov. 17.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from Lynn for New-York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, sld. from Glasgow for New-York to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Menemsha, (Amer.,) Capt. Chadwick, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Port Phillip, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Singapore for New-York to-day.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Newcastle, England, yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Trieste yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 12 M for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Caspian, (letters must be directed "per Caspian.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Buffon, via Fernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7 and up to Dec. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1896.

WILL NOT DEPRESS TRACKS.

Brooklyn's Atlantic Avenue Commission Finds the Cost Too Great.

Mayor Wurster and the Atlantic Avenue Relief Commission met in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday. The commission reported that the cost of depressing the Long Island Railway tracks on Atlantic Avenue would be too great to admit of such an undertaking. Engineers estimate the cost at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000, and the railway company is not willing to pay half. The Mayor said the present financial situation of Brooklyn would not permit the raising of even $2,000,000 for this purpose.

The commission held out the hope, however, that the railway company would solve the difficulty by elevating its tracks within the city limits. The full report of the commission will be ready Dec. 1.

Railway to Use Electric Power.

Officials of the Long Island Railroad are considering the adoption of electricity as a motive power on some of its branches. President Baldwin has been taking a great interest in the matter, and promises that the new power will be put in use on a few lines within a short time. The company wishes to take advantage of all improvements in motors.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address. (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Some of the cheapest houses to be found in New-York belong to the city. A country house, surrounded by grounds as extensive as old-time ancestral estates, may be rented for as low as $5 a month—less than some east side tenement houses of three or four rooms will bring—or, for more pretentious mansions, the rent may go up as high as $100. These are the houses that the city has acquired with its park property, and it rents them at a reduced rate, as there are disadvantages in living in a public park. While the whole park may be considered a part of the establishment, there is not an inch of ground outside of the house which the inhabitants may call their own or from which they have the privilege of sending away any visitor who cares to loiter around. The city is not a good landlord in the way of looking after repairs. The municipality is not in the business of house renting, and if any one cares to take advantage of the cheap rates offered he does so with a knowledge of all the outs, as well as the ins, of the property. Pelham Bay Park alone is said to have about twenty-five houses within its boundaries. Bronx Park perhaps as many more, and Van Courtlandt Park may have a dozen. There is a house in the old St. John's Cemetery which has recently come into the city's hands which has a regular paying tenant. The houses are all in the hands of a real estate agent, who looks after them as he does any other real property.

***

A restaurant keeper who makes a specialty of good coffee has conceived the idea of selling it in large quantities from any of his several places in New-York and Brooklyn. The coffee is put up in insulated tanks, with faucets, and is warranted to keep hot for a long time. The ten-gallon tank, it is said, will keep the coffee scalding hot for twenty-four hours; five gallons will keep hot for twelve hours, and the three-gallon tank for a number of hours. The firm estimates that a gallon of coffee will fill twenty large cups, and that that amount should be allowed for fourteen persons. In the price estimate, cream or sugar is interesting. Only three cents extra a gallon is charged for sweetening.

***

The omnipresent button has retired from the oblivion into which it sank soon after the election and has gone into the football business. Big blue buttons, with a big "Y" across the front, and orange and black buttons, with an equally large "P" on the parti-colored ground, have made brilliant for some days the big screens which hold the peddler's stock in trade and delighted his heart with thoughts of another harvest from button buyers.

***

If a big, stalwart man in the semi-undress of an athletic costume is discovered with a necklace of beautiful but somewhat effeminate amber beads around his throat, it should be understood that he is trying, not to be beautiful, but healthy. A down-town store, which displays these beads, has over them a placard bearing the words, "Genuine amber beads; sure cure for croup and hay fever." "Of course we don't know anything but what we are told about the cure," says the proprietor, "but people buy the beads and say they are an actual preventive. They are largely used for children, but grown people use them also. Here we have a man who wears a string of the beads all the time and has perfect faith in them." Just why a man should wear a string of amber beads out of the hay-fever season is hard to imagine. It can only be from a fear of the effects of a dress-suit vest and croup.

***

Stockings ill fitting or too snug have been the cause of a great many ills to the feet, the doctors say, and now a new stocking has come into the field, made in rights and lefts. The people who wear them say, of course, that there is nothing like them. They are not so symmetrical in their off-the-foot appearance, but beauty is not the one greatly-to-be-desired factor in a stocking. It is not so many years ago—when laced footwear was more common than buttoned—that shoes were made for either foot. Then thrifty mammas instructed their offspring to be particular in wearing their shoes to put one one day on one foot and the next day on the other to make the shoes wear straight. There is a grade of cheap shoes made even now which does not have rights and lefts. One special variety is called the "sister shoe." It is made of soft material, and is worn generally by women in convents and hospitals. There is not much attempt at fit or shapeliness in such a shoe.

***

There was one of those absorbing events in Union Square yesterday afternoon which attract the attention of every man, woman, and child in sight and bring to a standstill the most important business. In this case it was a police affair, and a big policeman jumped into a vehicle of the nature of a haycart, a rattling concern with big, bare poles at either side, turned the team, and started down Broadway. The policeman, standing, held the lines as though he had driven a haycart all his days, and looked down on the real driver, who was remonstrating with him, like a giant on a pigmy. That was all, but Union Square was interested. Blasé-looking men and men who looked as if at other times they had not a thought for anything outside their business stopped at the curbstone and pointed out the exact spot where the policeman had taken control of the haycart. Another policeman was also interested, and hazarded a guess that the man had run over some one down town and the policeman had followed him up to take him back to the scene of his crime. The small boys had the best of it. The new driver had no objections to hangers-on or even to taking passengers, and they discovered it in short order, and when the wagon disappeared from sight there were a dozen or more of these small deadheads aboard.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Results of the Fourth Day of the Autumn Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The fourth day's races of the Autumn meeting at Bennings resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds. One mile. Lambent, 102 pounds, (Hirsch,) 13 to 5, won; Find Out, 110 (O'Leary,) 7 to 1, second; Navahoe, 105, (Gifford,) 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 3-5. Illusion, Sun-Up, Eloroy, and Venita II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Mohawk Prince, 100 pounds, (Waller,) even, won; Euphemia L., 108, (Gifford,) 7 to 1, second; Smashout, 108, (Simms,) 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04 2-5. Valorous, Periodical, Dye, Contractor, Lizzie B. II., Belle Dick, and Altonwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. One and one-sixteenth miles. Forget, 97 pounds, (Hirsch,) 12 to 1, won; Maurice, 123, (Simms,) 4 to 5, second; Volley, 99, (Nostrand,) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:52. Counsellor Howe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs. L. B., 100 pounds, (Sloan,) 7 to 10, won; Convention, 100, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, second; Trayant, 100, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. One Chance, Atlantus, Rifler, and Prisoner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for maidens. Five furlongs. Lida Woodlands, 96 pounds, (Harrison,) even, won; Brilliancy, 98, (Sloan,) 6 to 5, second; Taric, 112, (Reynolds,) 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Out Gallop and Sordello also ran.

Racing at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds; six furlongs. Ozark, Jr., 99 pounds, (Combs,) 8 to 1, won; Issle C., 99, (Walker,) 5 to 2, second; Billy Jordan, 103, (Ashby,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Walter Paalgad, Oneretta, Tim Irvin, and Denver also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Stockholm, 101 pounds, (Scherer,) 11 to 20, won; Banquo II., 102, (Ham,) second; John Conroy, 101, (Beachamp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Jack Hayes, Mauritius, Connie Lee, and Second Chance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one and one-quarter miles. Constant, 101 pounds, (Powers,) 12 to 1, won; Seabrook, 99, (Barrett,) 10 to 1, second; Squire G., 92, (Combs,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:09¾. St. Helena, Toots, Shining, Belle, and Lord Nelson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Albert S., 97 pounds, (Combs,) 6 to 5, won; Little Billy, 104, (Foucan,) 8 to 1, second; Belle of Fordham, 102, (Scherer,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Senator Morrill, Image, Judge Bullock, and Princess Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sir John, 104 pounds, (Powers,) 60 to 1, won; Nicholas, 102, (Combs,) 1 to 2, second; Judith C., 99, (Barrett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Moloch, Hippogriff, and Maggie S. also ran.

American Horses in England.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In the race for the Derby Cup, at a mile, run this afternoon, and won by Sir J. Miller's filly La Sagesse, Lord William Baresford's Ghislane ran second, and Pierre Lorillard's Diakka was third. There were twenty other starters, La Sagesse being at 17 to 1 in the betting, with 20 to 1 against both of the other placed horses. In the race for the Quarndon Plate the American-bred gelding Mack Briggs, now owned by C. Hibbert, was the favorite and the winner.

MOONLIGHT CYCLE RUN.

Members of the New-York Athletic Club Ride and Dine.

Some of the oldest and most influential members of the New-York Athletic Club took part last evening in a moonlight cycle run to Fort George and return, afterward enjoying a supper at the Fifty-fifth Street clubhouse.

With nearly 150 members in line the run was remarkable for having but one participant under the age of thirty years.

Starting from the cycle house in Sixtieth Street shortly after 8 o'clock the party went directly up the Boulevard to Wendell's at Fort George. The night was perfect for wheeling, and the trip was thoroughly enjoyed. Capt. John B. Yale led the run.

The supper at the clubhouse was prepared especially for the wheelmen by the club's chef. At its close there were several speeches, President James Whitely making one of them. He told about the special accommodations the cyclists will have in the new clubhouse, and declared he was glad so many of the members were identified with the pastime. At present over 1,000 members are devotees of cycling.

Others who spoke were Dr. Seneca D. Powell, J. Seymour Wood, Benjamin C. Williams, Simeon Ford, and Walter Wilson.

Notes from the Golf Links.

The Roselle Casino of Roselle, N. J., has just added a golf course to its list of attractions, and the members are devoting considerable attention to the game.

—The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, Conn., will have a handicap competition Thanksgiving Day, 36 holes, medal play. Handsome prizes will be given, and there will be a large entry list.

—The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, which has taken such a leading place in golf, will play its return match with the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, on the course of the Dyker Club, Saturday, Nov. 28.

—The last blind handicap for ladies at the Essex County Country Club, Orange, was won by Mrs. William Bloodgood. It was her second victory. Her score for the nine holes was 66 strokes. Mrs. James P. Ball and Miss G. L. Wilmerding followed closely, with 67 strokes each.

—Some good golfing will be seen to-day on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, whe. the members will play for the golf championship of the club. The winner will hold the George Hunter gold medal for one year. Some of the contestants will be A. E. Paterson, James A. Park, George E. Armstrong, John R. Chadwick, Malcolm Graham, and L. B. Stoddart.

Yacht Valkyr Sold by the Sheriff.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—The sloop yacht Valkyr, owned by Thomas G. Congdon, President of the Silver City and Northern Railroad Company, 66 Beaver Street, New-York, was sold at Sheriff's sale this afternoon, on an execution by Palmer & Sistare, to satisfy a claim for stores furnished in 1894. It is understood that there are other claims against her. The yacht brought $710, Henry Palmer buying her. The boat was formerly owned by Warren Fales of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. It is understood that he sold her to Congdon, who never used her, offering her for sale later to Fales at a reduced price. The Valkyr is a handsome boat, of good size, and the price is not one-quarter what it cost.

"Tommy" Russell at Football.

The New-York University football eleven defeated the Hamilton College team at Ohio Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. Among the University boys who distinguished themselves by their good playing was "Tommy" Russell, the quarter back. Outside of his football fame, young Russell is known as the original Little Lord Fauntleroy in the play of that name. He was also star in the play "The Prince and the Pauper," and afterward retired from the stage to go to school. His strong, muscular build shows but little resemblance to the erstwhile ideal little Fauntleroy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, slowly rising temperature, brisk northeasterly to easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy weather, possibly light showers near the coast, slowly rising temperature, brisk easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair except threatening weather and occasional light showers in the southern portion, slightly warmer, brisk northeasterly to easterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, continued threatening weather, with showers near the coast, slightly warmer, easterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather in the interior, showers near the coast, slowly rising temperature, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair in the interior, threatening weather and possibly showers near the coast, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, and WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slowly rising temperature, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, threatening weather and possibly showers in the northern portions, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, and TENNESSEE, threatening weather with occasional light showers, warmer, easterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, continued threatening weather, slowly rising temperature, fresh easterly winds. MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, and INDIANA, threatening weather with occasional showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, continued cloudy and threatening weather, light, variable winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional snow, slightly warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, threatening weather with occasional snow, variable winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, partly cloudy weather, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds. WYOMING and COLORADO, fair in the morning, probably showers in the western portions in the afternoon, warmer, variable winds.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "Jesuitism Not the Religion for Roman Catholics." All cordially invited. Priests especially welcome.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M., "The Saving Power of Sympathy." 8 P. M., "A Case of Spurious Conversion." Song service, 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject—"Some Spiritual Troubles of These Times." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV, AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Causes of our Social Discontent." Evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free;) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

ALL WELCOME AT WASHINGTON SQUARE Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., near Square.—Rev. W. F. Anderson, 10:30 and 7:45. Large chorus.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, pastor,—11 A. M., sermon, W. W. Alexander; 2:30, Sunday school; 3:30, Pleasant Hour Bible Class; 8, sermon by S. Parkes Cadman. Monday, Sunday school rally. Tuesday, stereopticon lecture. Wednesday, mid-week prayer service. Thursday evening, special Thanksgiving service; sermon by Mr. Cadman; music by combined choirs. Friday, Questions and Chautauqua Circle. Saturday, grand concert. Open every night. Services brief, bright, brotherly.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin 3 P. M. Addresses by Prof. A. W. Hanks of Baltimore. Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President. Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Rev. John De Pew will preach Sunday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Services Thanksgiving Day, 26th inst., at 11 A.M.
Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—At 11 A. M. Rev. A. J. Lyman, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach and Rev. F. B. Richards at 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11. "Plea for the Same Zeal in Religion We Have Had in Politics." 8, "The Problem Most Christians are Trying to Solve—How Little Religion Will Take Them to Heaven?" Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, Nov. 22, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at the morning service.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening, "Cuba's Claims." "Islamism or Christianity." "Dr. Storrs's Jubilee," on "Divine Voices in Current Events."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, with special musical service, and sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, LENOX AV. and 122d St., Harlem.—Missionary meeting in interest of City Mission Society, Sunday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Brief address by Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Greer, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Wm. H. Sage, Esq., and others.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject: "The Song and Sacrament of Thanksgiving." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "An Unusual Thanksgiving." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Whole Bible or None." 8 P. M., Political Types and Ideals—IV., "James Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James Demaret, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic: "What if I Had But Seven Days to Live? First Answer—the Christian's."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Outside of the Platter," and 8 P. M., topic—"Thanksgiving."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

DOWN IN WATER STREET,

(UNDER THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.)

The friends of The Old Jerry McAuley Mission are cordially invited to meet at the Chapel, No. 316 Water St., to celebrate the 24th Anniversary of this blessed work, Sabbath, Nov. 22, 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting will preside in the afternoon and Mr. W. T. Wardwell in the evening.

Among the speakers who will be present are Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, Rev. M. F. Compton, and Rev. E. S. Tipple.

A Tablet erected by the converts to the memory of our beloved co-worker, Mrs. Sarah Sherwood, will be unveiled in the afternoon by Mrs. J. K. Barney, Superintendent and Prison Evangelist of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

S. H. HADLEY, Supt.

DR. A. C. DIXON'S SUBJECT AT HANSON Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening will be "The Bible as It Is."

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Cordial welcome to all.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30 22E RUE Quest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. the pastor will preach. At 7:30 P. M. special service for students, under auspices Students' Club and Young Men's Class. Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song Sunday at 3:30 P. M. On Thanksgiving Day, at 2 o'clock, solos, duets, and choruses by the children. Dinner for children at 1; dinner for out-door poor at 2 o'clock. Public invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor.—Services Sunday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Services on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30.)

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at each service.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M. THANKSGIVING DAY.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon and special music.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Dr. Thompson at 8 P. M. on "Faith." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

Moody and Sankey

meetings continue at Cooper Union next week, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. daily. Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday afternoon at 3 and overflow meeting Dr. MacArthur's church.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night, including Saturday.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., Rev. S. S. SEWARD, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject, "True Source of National Greatness."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton University. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D. Pastor Emeritus.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 22, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What Books to Read and How to Read Them." All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday service: Holy communion at 8:45 A. M.; prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. Fredrick Talcott will preach in the morning, Dr. McGrew at night. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST. —Sunday, Nov. 22, morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Dr. Rylance will preach. At 8 o'clock Dr. Rylance will preach to the New-York Branch of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The public invited.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 84th St. Near Central Park, Rector, Rev. Henry Chamberlaine.—Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. Thanksgiving Day, 8 and 10:30 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. A. H. Geismar of Brooklyn, will lecture on "Have We Still Necessity for Faith?" Service begins at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Carnegie Hall	2,600 Seats
Carnegie Lyceum	650 "
Chamber Music Hall	350 "
Chapter Room	300 "
Parlors	150 "

SHELDON & BARRY, 883 Seventh Av.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best of reference. 56 East 61st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; wages $35 or $40; best references. M. Warodell, 128 East 43d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady desires to secure position for her dame de compagnie or visiting governess; perfect accent; agreeable personality; complete knowledge of her duties; personal references cheerfully given. A. C. O., 180 East 76th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or two more customers by day or at home; no refitting; McDowell system; lunch only. Mrs. M. Marshall, 303 West 144th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker a few more days. Louise, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; two and a half years' excellent references from last place. I. D., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress; first-class personal city references; no mixed work. M. M., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; city or country; highest references. 121 West 80th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl to nurse grown children and assist with chamberwork; city references. M., Box 31, 1,342 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By middle-aged woman as seamstress; willing to assist with children or light chamberwork; personal reference. Murray, 2,107 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By waitress in small family in New-Haven; wages $20; reference. I. C. Johnson, care of Lenander, 226 East 39th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety; willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. J. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family where second man is kept; first-class references; very tall; nice appearance; aged 35; slight knowledge in English; lady can be seen. Butler, 142 West 30th st., care Mrs. Bluze.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; good references; single; aged 33; town or country. G. D., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent butler and valet; four years' first-class city references. S., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Swiss as butler or second man; 25 years old; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. R. H. Parshall, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman can recommend a reliable man, single; tall and willing; excellent personal character. A. B., 148 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—By English-trained servant, with parlormaid or singlehanded; city or country. J. D., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By English and American trained servant, with parlormaid or useful man; town or country. M. N., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable, highly-recommended colored man as butler in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—English; competent in every respect; best of city reference; town or country. H. P., 640 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By generally useful man as coachman; single; thoroughly experienced; personal city recommendations; sober, industrious, trustworthy; moderate wages. 1,276 Broadway, basement.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employers can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 5 years' reference from last employer. Coachman, 608 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman as head gardener; age, 31; with seventeen years' experience in all the various branches of the profession; ten years in America; can furnish best of references to any lady or gentleman requiring his services. W., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; good references as to character, ability, &c. Brown, 276 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Furnacemen.

FURNACES properly managed; $5 monthly; other work done cheap; highest references. Hayes, 203 East 48th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman as second man in private family. S. J., 123 West 26th St.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet; take charge of one or two gentlemen's wardrobes; experienced club servant. S., 210 East 21st St.

VALET.—By competent young man; active, obliging; first-class references. Walker, 306 East 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

COURIER.—Gentleman will recommend courier for abroad, or aid waiter in hotel in town; speaks four languages. A. V., 821 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; door references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Butler; must be competent and understand valeting. Write, giving full particulars and name of last employer, to A. B., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant suite on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; all conveniences; also single; excellent table; moderate rates; references.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms; en suite or single; references.

64TH ST., 159 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms; running water; private family; parlor dining room; excellent table; references exchanged.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Handsome suite of rooms, or single; dressing room; ample closet room; bathroom; one block from "L;" near Park; furnished entirely new; board optional; in refined private family.

BOARD.—Large, well furnished room, with every convenience, to let, with board, to a young or middle-aged gentleman; terms very reasonable to a permanent party. Please call at 122 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

HOTEL PETELER, 124TH ST. AND LEXINGton Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 37 EAST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; gentlemen only; references.

45TH, 9 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; gentlemen only; references.

124 EAST 25TH ST.—Parlor suite; other rooms; clean appointments; convenient to cable; good location.

135TH ST., 238 WEST.—One large and one small room in private family; very reasonable; gentlemen.

BRIGHT, NEWLY FURNISHED, COMFORTable room; one or two gentlemen; running water. KERR, 230 West 21st St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUPERIOR BOARD IN DELIGHTFULLY SITuated house; heated by hot-water system; full southerly exposure; all luxuries of a farm, with home comforts; invalids taken; fifteen minutes' drive from station. Overlook, Morristown, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

Twelve Tours to the Old World, of various lengths during the Winter, Spring and Summer, some of which will include Northern Africa, Algeria and Tunis, the Island of Sicily, Italy, the Riviera, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, etc. Visits to the most famous cities, art centres, and points of picturesque interest. Parties limited in numbers. Superior accommodations.

EUROPE

Other tours during the Winter and early Spring to California, Mexico, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, etc.

Railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates. Estimates furnished. Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

$8 to Niagara Falls

AND RETURN.

EXCURSION FOR THANKSGIVING
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

On all trains next WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1896. Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. Tickets good to return until November 27th, giving two entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. W. 81ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.

Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.

Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)

Concert every Evening

REWARD FOR L. F. PAYN

HE MAY BE MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Report that This Position of Vast Power May Be Given in Payment for Services in the Gubernatorial Campaign.

It is reported that Gov.-elect Frank S. Black has determined to appoint Louis F. Payn Superintendent of Insurance. James F. Pierce of Brooklyn holds the office at present, but his term will expire Feb. 11, 1897. The term is three years, and the salary is $7,000 a year.

"Lou" Payn has always been a "wheel horse" in the Republican Party in this State. He has done his share of the party work as he saw it, and has never been accused of hesitating over the means to attain his end. He was for years a faithful henchman of Senator Roscoe Conkling, and after the Senator's death served T. C. Platt with the same fidelity that he showed toward his former master—and he is still in Mr. Platt's service.

It was Senator Conkling who had President Grant appoint Mr. Payn United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, and since then he has always had much party power in this State, whether in or out of office.

Mr. Payn is the Platt boss in Columbia County, and whatever it has been necessary to do in that county to carry out Mr. Platt's will in the past he has done.

Mr. Payn's Services.

Since Mr. Payn has been out of office and Mr. Platt has been in power Mr. Payn has had great influence with the State Legislature. He has been recognized time and time again as Mr. Platt's mouthpiece, and so has acquired a power as a lobbyist greater than that which any other man ever had at Albany, not even excepting Barber, Sharp, or Phelps, with whom during their lives Mr. Payn was very familiar.

The methods that Mr. Payn has employed for his purposes in the past have usually been effective, and many times they have been of the "sledgehammer" kind. To do his master's will and benefit himself he has stopped at nothing, and he has been openly charged with corruption in connection with legislative affairs.

It is a fact that Mr. Payn was the first man at the last Republican Gubernatorial Convention to advocate the nomination of Gov.-elect Black, and it was Mr. Payn who first announced that Mr. Black would be nominated, after the slate had been fixed. He has been a warm and close friend of the Governor-elect for many years, and the first speech that Mr. Black made during the late campaign, except in Troy, his home city, was at the Columbia County Fair in response to Mr. Payn's request.

The announcement that Gov.-elect Black intends to appoint Mr. Payn, record and all, Superintendent of Insurance was made, it was said yesterday, for the purpose of seeing how the public would consider it. It was said that if no great objection were made by the people and press of the State Mr. Payn would receive his reward for having engineered Mr. Black's nomination.

Great Powers Involved.

The Superintendent of Insurance is the head of a distinct department, and is charged with the execution of the laws relating to insurance of all kinds within this State. His powers are almost unlimited, and in certain directions his findings are the law, for there are many points upon which he, and he alone, can pass, and matters of vital importance are left to his discretion. Every insurance company, whether local or foreign, doing business in this State, is subject to his supervision, and its books and business are always subject to his inspection.

He may determine to a great extent the securities in which their capital is to be invested; may allow them from time to time to change their investments; may, in his own way, determine the value of the lands upon which they invest on bond and mortgage; may pass upon the value of investments made in other States, and, in his discretion, may direct changes in investments and methods of doing business.

As no insurance corporation can transact business in this State until after it has obtained a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance, and as the Superintendent may refuse to issue any such certificate, "if, in his judgment, such refusal will best promote the interests of the people of the State," it is readily seen what a vast power is given to the man who occupies the position of Superintendent of Insurance.

Not alone may the Superintendent make investigations and at any time go into the affairs of any insurance company, but, under the law, he may appoint any one whom he deems competent to make such an investigation, and the expenses of the investigation must be borne by the corporation examined.

Large Money Interests Concerned.

The office of Superintendent of Insurance really carries with it more power than does any other in the State. The man who fills it is looked to to stand between the policy holders and the beneficiaries. To see the enormous amount of business that the Superintendent of Insurance has more or less power over, it is only necessary to turn to the records of the office. It will there be found that the totals run into thousands of millions. Without considering any insurance companies except those that are called the "old line" life insurance companies, it will be found that in 1894 thirty-three companies reported assets of $1,056,331,683, and a surplus for policy holders of $139,740,545.

As nearly all of the companies in the United States and many foreign ones do business in this State and are practically subject to the will of this State officer, it is impossible to magnify his importance. In some of the States New-York companies cannot transact business unless properly certified by him, nor can they do so unless companies organized in those States are allowed to do business in this State.

RECEPTION TO CLARKSON.

Grand Army Commander in Chief Entertained by Lafayette Post.

Lafayette Post 140 of the Grand Army of the Republic gave a reception last night to Commander in Chief Clarkson, at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. About 200 members of the Post and invited guests were present to welcome the Commander.

The hall in which the reception was held was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and a band of music was in the gallery to enliven the occasion.

The formal part of the reception began when Admiral Meade, Commander of the Post, received at "headquarters" on the rostrum the representatives of the Department of the State of New-York, Senior Vice Commander Cassum and staff. Commander Clarkson and his staff were then escorted to "headquarters" by a committee, headed by A. G. Mills.

Before introducing the Commander, Admiral Meade read a telegram of greeting from President-elect McKinley. When Commander Clarkson took the platform he said that the cordial reception given him had convinced him more than ever of the magnitude of the Grand Army as a body of patriots. He said he had no speech to make —only a little talk. In this talk he spoke of the work members of the Grand Army had done, and could still do, in educating their children to have the same patriotic spirit that inspires the old soldiers.

Vice Commander Cassum, the Rev. M. B. Taylor, National Chaplain; Gen. N. M. Curtis, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles also spoke.

Reception for Harlem Hospital.

A meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Harlem Homeopathic Hospital was held yesterday at 10 o'clock at the residence of the President, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, at 208 Lenox Avenue. Only one member was absent. Mrs. Hamilton was re-elected. Plans were discussed for a large reception for the benefit of the hospital, to be held at Mrs. Hamilton's residence Dec. 3, and a committee on arrangements was appointed. Another committee on arrangements for an amateur theatrical entertainment in January was also appointed.

PRINCE OTHON DEAD.

Achieved High Honors in Civil and Military Life.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Prince Othon Stolberg-Wernigerode died last night at Wernigerode.

Prince Othon Stolberg-Wernigerode, Count of Königstein, was born at Gedern, in Hesse Darmstadt, Oct. 30, 1837. He served in the wars against Austria and France, and became a General of cavalry in the Prussian Army. In civil life he attained even higher distinction, having been President of the upper house of the Prussian Diet, Governor General of Hanover, and Ambassador to Austria. He also held the rank of Chancellor of the Order of the Black Eagle, Commander of the Order of St. John, and Household Minister in the Prussian Court. The family belongs to the old feudal nobility of the Harz. As a prominent Lutheran Prince, he was given the honorable position of President of the synod that convened in 1875 for the work of preparing a constitution for the Church in Prussia.

NOEL PARFAIT DEAD.

Was a Politician, a Revolutionist, and a Dramatist.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Noel Parfait, the French politician and author, is dead.

Noel Parfait was born in 1814, and took part in the revolution of 1820. He affiliated with the Republican societies, and in 1833 was condemned to two years in prison and a fine of 500 francs for writing a political poem. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly after the revolution of February, and following the coup d'état he was expelled, and took refuge in Belgium. He returned to France after the amnesty of 1859. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1871, and took his seat on the bench of the Republican Left. He was re-elected in 1876, again in 1877, in 1881, in 1885, and in 1889. He published a number of dramas, among other works.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Reichstag Refuses to Compel Newspaper Men to Betray Informants.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Despite the opposition of the Government, the Reichstag to-day adopted a motion made by Herr Munckel, Richter Radical, to eliminate from the Judicial Procedure bill the clause compelling members of a newspaper staff to testify, when required, as to the authorship of published articles.

The Government urged the necessity, in the interests of the State, of tracing the writers of treasonable articles. This contention elicited cutting references from the Opposition to the recent revelations made by Prince Bismarck.

The Radicals, Socialists, a majority of the Clericals, and a minority of the National Liberals supported the motion, which, however, will probably amount to nothing, inasmuch as the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, will sacrifice the bill rather than relinquish the clause.

HAS WHITE, M. P., RESIGNED?

A Dundee Paper Makes the Assertion that He Has.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Dundee Courier announces that James M. White, member of Parliament for Forfarshire, has applied for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, the equivalent of resigning his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. White, who is the head of the firm of J. F. White & Co., importers of textiles in New-York, has recently become involved in litigation connected with charges seriously affecting his personal character, and is said to have sailed for India.

Mr. White last Tuesday denied that he had resigned, but admitted that he was going to India.

BAYARD'S WORDS OF PEACE.

Says There Can Be No Differences Between This Country and England.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At a meeting to-night of the Burnley Mechanics' Institute Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, presented to the winners the prizes that had been awarded to them by the institute.

The corporation of Burnley presented an address of welcome to Mr. Bayard, in reply to which he said he represented his country as a friend of Great Britain. There was no imaginable cause, just or reasonable, for difference between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. The same principles were the bases of both Governments.

CANADA LOYAL TO ENGLAND.

Sir Donald Smith Says the Dominion Is Proud of Its Position.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, delivered an address before the Newcastle Geographical Society to-night upon "The Resources of the Dominion of Canada." In conclusion he said:

"The Canadians are proud of their country, and believe in it. They are proud of their connection with the mother country and constantly endeavor to make their beloved Dominion not the least important in a family of nations all under one flag, which seems to be the ultimate destiny of the empire."

The Landtag in Session.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The session of the Prussian Landtag was opened to-day. Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the Ministers of State all wore dress coats with gold buttons. Only 150 of the Deputies were present, and, contrary to custom, only a few of them were in uniform. The throne was not uncovered. The Crown speech, by Prince Hohenlohe, announced the conversion of the Prussian 4 per cent. bonds to 3½ per cents, and promised measures for the assistance of agriculture, increased aid to teachers, and reform of the laws regulating societies. The address was heard in silence.

Death of Sir Edmund Hornby.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The death is announced here to-day of Sir Edmund Hornby at Rapallo, Italy, last Tuesday.

Sir Edmund Hornby belonged to the distinguished English family of that name. One of its members was the late Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, who won fame in the Napoleonic wars and in later service in the Mediterranean. Sir Edmund Hornby was known as an expert in international law. His third wife was a Miss Roberts of this city.

Serious Trouble in Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 20.—Mail advices received here confirm the rumors which have reached here of the existence of political troubles in Haiti, emanating from financial scandals, and a revolution is feared as the result.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Government officially confirms the report that the treaty between Italy and Brazil has been signed by both of the parties thereto.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, was before the Bow Street Police Magistrate this morning and was formally committed for trial in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Among the saloon passengers who will sail from Southampton for New-York on board the steamer St. Paul to-morrow are Gen. Herman Stump, Mrs. Jesse Seligman and daughters, and Mr. Henry Watterson and wife.

HARRISON ADMITS FRAUD

ANSWER IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SUIT.

The Inventor Says He Himself Was Swindled by His Associates—Prominent Politicians Accused of Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Edward M. Harrison, the telephone inventor, who was made a defendant in the suit for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company, brought Oct. 5 by two stockholders, to-day filed a long answer, practically admitting all the charges of fraud and wrecking, and alleging that he was also a victim of the schemes of President L. E. Ingalls and his associates on the Board of Directors.

Among them he names United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, George R. Peck, general counsel of the St. Paul Railroad; ex-Congressman William Warner of Missouri, R. C. Kerens, Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, and Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile.

Harrison alleges that the company is utterly insolvent; that its assets have been squandered by officers and Directors, who voted large salaries to themselves and money for mythical expenses. He joins in the petition to have the business wound up, and that the men who fraudulently secured stock be ordered to pay for it. He says all the assets have been absorbed in the interests of the officers, and the stockholders have been defrauded. He asserts that the contract of May 4 last, transferring the telephone property to the International Construction Company, was not adopted at the annual meeting, and he asks that it be set aside.

The charge is made that after Harrison's retirement from the Directory 45,000 shares of stock were exchanged for 610 shares of Construction stock, the latter being placed in the hands of R. C. Kerens, Patrick Egan, and C. M. Ferree, for the benefit of the telephone company.

Harrison says that the men who were made Directors were to receive 2,500 shares at 20 cents a share for the use of their names, as part of a scheme to entice the public to invest in the $80,000,000 of capital stock, but as soon as they were elected Directors they donated to themselves $2,000,000 each of the $50,000,000 treasury stock, and voted stock to Ingalls without consideration.

Harrison says he was induced by the false representations of C. M. Ferree and A. L. Stone, the promoters of the corporation, to transfer to them a two-thirds interest in his patents and claims, and that Ingalls was aware the patents were worth only $300,000. The company was incorporated with $80,000,000 capital, on the pretense that a lot of money was needed to fight the Bell Company, but really to delude the public into believing that vast sums of money had been invested by the Directors.

The assertion is made that P. C. Hanford, who was the Standard Oil representative in Chicago, killed himself when he learned that he had invested $40,000 in worthless shares of the company. Harrison charges Ingalls with falsifying the minutes of the May annual meeting, which he controlled by holding a big majority of shares.

LOOMIS MEMORIAL OPENED.

J. P. Morgan's Addition to the Consumptives' Institute.

LIBERTY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Loomis Memorial Ministration Building of the Curable Pavilion of the Loomis Free Institute for Consumptives, at 230 West Thirty-eighth Street, New-York City, was formally dedicated here to-day by Bishop Potter, assisted by Archdeacon Thomas.

A special train bearing the Bishop and his assistant, the Board of Managers of the sanitarium and their guests left West Twenty-third Street at 10:10 o'clock this morning, and arrived at 12 o'clock. A drive of two miles westward brought them to the sanitarium.

Bishop Potter, after the service, spoke of the late Dr. Loomis, in whose memory the building had been erected by J. Pierpont Morgan, eulogizing his character as a man and as a physician. A luncheon was served.

The memorial building is the largest of the four buildings comprising the sanitarium. It is of stone, two stories high, has fourteen rooms, and accommodations for twenty-two persons. The other buildings are the Sloane, Marcey, Leslie, and Walker Watson cottages, and the Casino, given by Mrs. George Lewis in memory of her husband. Each cottage has accommodations for four persons.

Among those who were present at the dedication were the Board of Managers, Mrs. Richard Irvin, President; Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. Copenhagen, Miss E. V. Cockcroft, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. John A. Lowrey, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. John D. Prince, Mrs. Robert Waller, Dr. Poke, Dr. McBurney, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. Charles Quinby, Dr. Walker. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Markoe, Mrs. Welch, Fred Weeks, Mrs. B. Webb, Charles Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. B. Douglass, Mrs. L. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. P. Loomis.

DOLLS' HOSPITAL AT A FAIR.

Novelty at the Benefit for the Orange Memorial Hospital.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 20.—The annual fair for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital, which opened last night in Berkeley Hall, East Orange, was visited by a large and fashionable crowd to-night.

One of the novel features of the fair was the dolls' hospital, conducted by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary, where injured and disfigured dolls could receive proper care by doll nurses, and where a variety of orphan dolls were offered for adoption.

A supper room and an exhibition of X rays were among the other attractions. Miss Rita Jackson and Mrs. Frank Colter were in charge of the fair, assisted by the members of the Board of Governors.

The booths were artistically decorated.

Dates for State Fairs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—At the fourth annual meeting of the American Association of State Fair and Exposition Managers, officers were elected as follows: President—R. W. Furniss, Nebraska; Vice President—A. J. Lovejoy, Illinois; Secretary—T. J. Fleming, Wisconsin; Treasurer—William Leggitt, Minnesota. Dates for fairs in 1897 were fixed as follows: New-York, Aug. 23-28; Ohio, Aug. 30-Sept. 4; Michigan and Minnesota, Sept. 6-11; Indiana and Iowa, Sept. 13-18; Missouri and Nebraska, Sept. 20-25; Illinois, Sept. 27-Oct. 2; Missouri, Oct. 4-9; South Dakota, Oct. 11-16.

Thirteen Years' Search Ended.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 20.—For thirteen years Eugene Nichols, a letter carrier, has been searching for his wife, so he might serve upon her papers in a suit for divorce. Mrs. Nichols was a sister of Mrs. Hattie Hilgerson, the College Point woman who committed suicide this week by drinking poison. Mrs. Nichols attended her sister's funeral, and was served with the papers. The couple were married when they were very young, but they quickly separated, and Mrs. Nichols disappeared.

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE HARCOURT-BULL RECITAL.

A Large and Fashionable Audience at the Waldorf.

Mrs. Harcourt-Bull gave her second pianoforte recital in the parlors of the Waldorf, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, before a large and fashionable audience. The programme was as follows:

Sonate, Op. 90	Beethoven
Valse Lente	Schutt
Etude Mignonne	Schutt
Album Portrait, Op. 10, No. 22	Rubinstein
Valse Caprice	Rubinstein
Kreisleriana	Schumann
Etude, Op. 25, No. 7	Chopin
Impromptu, Op. 36	Chopin
Berceuse	Chopin
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 8	Liszt

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs. Samuel Virgin, Mrs. S. A. Jarvis, Mrs. Charles F. Cox, Miss Bogert, Miss Emma Ireland, Mrs. John H. Huddleston, the Misses Townsend, Mrs. Hess, Miss Hess, Mrs. Howard Van Sinden, Mrs. Percival Knauth, Mrs. Edwin Gould, James Stillman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, William Mason, Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mrs. T. W. Bracher, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Lawson Valentine, Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, E. E. Hitchcock, Miss Dessie Greer, Miss A. K. Nevins, Mrs. William Stone, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Benedict, Miss Katharine Hillard, Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Robert Cable, Mrs. John H. Hinton, Mrs. G. G. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spurr Whitman, Mrs. C. A. Spofford, Dr. Anna Lukens, Miss Katharine Sewall, Miss Elizabeth Simmons, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, Mrs. Howard F. Clark, Mrs. H. P. Douglas, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., and Mrs. W. F. Peck.

GIFT OF A WAR RELIC.

Roster of the Dead at Elmira Presented to the Confederate Museum.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—R. A. Harrison of New-York, editor of The Hotel Register, came here to-day to present to the Confederate Museum here the roster of the 4,000 Southern soldiers who died in the prison at Elmira, N. Y. He was, however, unable to be present at the presentation, which took place after he left.

The roster, which is in a good state of preservation, gives the names and commands of all of the Confederate prisoners who died in Elmira prison during the war.

Mr. Harrison says he procured this document from Mrs. Leavitt of New-York. This lady had no idea of its historic value. The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge of the Presbyterian Church received the book on behalf of the Ladies' Memorial Association. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Mr. Harrison's visit here shows that the people generally now recognize that in the Confederate Museum we have our Battle Abbey, or, rather, our Westminster Abbey; that we have a repository for our relics wherein they will ever be preserved."

DOUBLE SUICIDE OF ELOPERS.

Prussic Acid Taken by a Man and Woman in North Dakota.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Nov. 20.—A man and woman of middle age, well dressed, and of refined bearing, arrived here last night and registered at the hotel as Thomas Owens and wife, New-Rockford. They were found in their room this morning lying across the bed, both dead. A partly empty bottle of prussic acid on the table pointed to their suicide with that poison. A note was left, saying:

"Though separated in life, we are one in death. Make no inquiries as to us."

Money was inclosed for burial expenses. The woman was Mrs. A. C. Swain of New-Rockford, N. D., and her companion was Frank Addison of Baltimore, Md. They eloped Wednesday from New-Rockford, and the news had been suppressed on account of the high esteem in which the Swain family was held.

Mrs. Swain was forty years old and the mother of four children, one aged eighteen, a daughter. Addison's age was forty. The Swain family sent word here to have the body of the woman sent to New-Rockford for interment.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Caldwell—Biedler.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Charles Caldwell, a young lawyer, residing at 47 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New-York, was married here last night to Miss Lilia Bell Biedler of 8 Mt. Royal Avenue. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Episcopal Trinity Church by the Rev. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the Mt. Morris Baptist Church, New-York City.

Slocum—Garrison.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Last evening, in Christ Church Cathedral, Dean Davis officiating, Miss Laura Garrison of this city and Lieut. Stephen Slocum, United States Army, were united in marriage. Lieut. Slocum is the son of Col. Slocum of New-York, and the bride is the only daughter of the late D. R. Garrison of this city.

Burglars Caught by Women.

Harry Gerofsky and Louis Kline, who have records as burglars, broke into the apartments of Morris Mandir, 206 East Tenth Street, Thursday afternoon, and proceeded leisurely to pack up all the movable property in the rooms. They were discovered by a tenant in the same house, who at once began to scream. This brought the janitor's wife to her aid, and when the men attempted to escape the women grabbed them about the neck. The burglars beat them, and finally shook them off. They were arrested by the police, and yesterday were arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held for trial.

Downfall of a Clergyman.

Five years ago the Rev. Oliver J. Booth of Montreal, Canada, was obliged, owing to his indulgence in liquor, to give up his church in that city. He then came to this city, where he made a living doing literary work. His weakness for liquor still asserted itself, however, and last Tuesday he began a debauch that by Thursday had brought him to the verge of delirium tremens. No one in the house could sleep Thursday night, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning an ambulance was sent for and the unfortunate man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Golf on Thanksgiving Day.

On Thanksgiving Day the members of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will hold a handicap tournament over the club's new links, at Livingston, S. I. The conditions will be eighteen holes at medal play, and the handicap will be limited to twenty-seven strokes. There will be cups for the first and second men, and also one for the maker of the best scratch score.

The return match between the golfers of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club will be played at Fort Hamilton, on Dec. 5.

Got a Dying Woman's Cash.

Jacob Chimitz and his wife and Annie Levine, a young unmarried woman, were in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with robbing Annie Gordon of $338.50, which she had to her credit in the Dry Dock Savings Bank. On Oct. 7, while she was dying in Bellevue Hospital, Annie Levine presented an order on the bank and obtained the money. Two days later Annie Gordon died, and her relatives at once claimed that the order presented by Annie Levine was fraudulent. The other two prisoners, it is claimed, abetted her. The accused persons were held for examination.

REV. DR. TUTTLE'S DEATH.

Forty-one Years in Charge of the Parish of St. Luke's.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, who for years had been connected with St. Luke's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his home, 218 West Forty-sixth Street. He had been ill for about a month, and gradually grew weaker until death, which resulted from old age. A daughter-in-law and a grandson survive him.

The funeral will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Bishop Potter will conduct the service, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and the Rev. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Tuttle was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1811, his father having been a prominent merchant in that city. He was educated in New-Haven, and entered Trinity College, at Hartford, being graduated with the class of 1836. The same year he began his theological studies, attending the General Theological Seminary. Leaving the seminary in 1839, he was at once ordained a Deacon at Trinity Church, New-Haven, by Bishop Brownell. His first charge was at Bethlehem, Conn. From there he went to Hudson, N. Y., and was rector of Christ Church for five years.

In 1850 he accepted a call to St. Luke's Church on Hudson Street, in this city. For forty-one years he was in charge of that parish. His farewell sermon was delivered when the new St. Luke's Church was opened on Convent Avenue.

St. Luke's, on Hudson Street, was for years one of the best-known parishes of the Church in this city. It was founded in 1820, and the edifice was built in almost open pasture land. When Dr. Tuttle took charge of the parish the shade trees planted by the first rector, the Rev. Dr. Uphold, were growing around the church. It was a prosperous parish. Trade, however, in time began to encroach on the street, and many of the church members moved up town, so that the people asked for a new church. The old St. Luke's was therefore changed to a chapel, under the supervision of Trinity Church, and the present house of worship erected on Convent Avenue. The new church cost over $250,000.

The Rev. Dr. Tuttle's work in New-York was, from the very start, one of building up charitable institutions, as well as organizing societies for the benefit of the poor in his own parish. He founded the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, situated at Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, and also the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, at Hudson Street, near Grove. When the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, at Sixty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, was talked of, Dr. Tuttle became interested, and was largely instrumental in its success. The Church of the Beloved Disciple, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was also built largely through his influence and work. Miss Caroline Tolman furnished a large amount of money for the church on condition that Dr. Tuttle should take an active interest in the affairs of the parish.

In almost every branch of the work of the Episcopal Church in the city, Dr. Tuttle was engaged. For many years he was a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese. He assisted Dr. Muhlenberg in the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital. Even when a young man, he became well known in England on account of his efforts in raising money for Trinity College. St. Luke's Parish became his pride, and he preferred to remain there, although not a few offers from richer and larger congregations were made to him. He became much attached to his people, and they to him. His personal characteristics made him many friends, and gained him special respect in that portion of the city. When made rector Emeritus of St. Luke's, Dr. Tuttle was the oldest active clergyman in the diocese.

Husking Bee at the Waldorf.

The Society of New-England Women of this city gave a quaint entertainment called "The Husking Bee" at the Waldorf last evening. It was attended by at least 600 persons. Shocks of corn stood in long rows in the centre of the ballroom, through which a path was made to a "little red barn," where the Reception Committee welcomed the arriving guests, whose coming was announced by a "hired man" in blue jeans. The programme was opened by the song "Grandma's Advice" and chorus by the huskers. James Fitzgerald sang the "Milking Maid," and as an encore "My Pretty Jane." A dance and country jig were given by Oscar Duryea and Miss May Malone. Miss Bertha Welby recited "The Country Cousin" and Miss Sally Akers followed with the song "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Miss Marion Short recited "The Pumpkin Pie" and Miss Annie Louise White recited "The Huskin' Bee." A Waldorf buffet luncheon was then given, consisting of various dainties and ices, to which was added plenty of cider and apples.

Mrs. Schermerhorn Wins.

Mrs. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn was defendant yesterday before Judge Dugro, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against her by Christian S. Storms, to recover $2,000, which he alleged was due him for obtaining testimony for her in the contest of her father's will. Her father was Francis W. Lasak, the partner of old John Jacob Astor, in the fur business. He died leaving an estate worth several million dollars, but cut Mrs. Schermerhorn off with the income of $30,000. Mrs. Schermerhorn denied that she had ever engaged Storms to collect evidence for her, and the jury evidently believed her, for they brought in a verdict in her favor, after being out only five minutes.

Lectured About High Buildings.

Frank W. Skinner, editor of The Engineering Record, delivered a lecture before the members of the Brooklyn Institute last evening on "Engineering Features of Thirty-story Buildings" in the lecture room of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The St. Paul and Manhattan Buildings, in New-York, and The Rookery, in Chicago, were the principal structures used for purposes of illustration. The lecture was devoted mainly to the methods adopted in the construction of the superstructures of these buildings to insure safety. Stereopticon photographs were used to illustrate the lecture, and figures were given to show the weights and strains on the different parts of the buildings.

The Women's Exchange Display.

The rooms of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work, No. 12 East Thirtieth Street, are beginning to have a holiday appearance, and many of its patrons, both those in town and those in other cities, are already giving their orders and making their Christmas purchases. The stock changes from day to day, but there are always to be found an assortment of embroidered table linens, decorated frames, calendars, pin-cushions, toilet sets, and a thousand and one inexpensive and pretty things suitable for presents. The children's department is attractive, with its array of dolls, toys, scrap-books, &c.

End of the Horse Sale.

The trotting-horse sale at Madison Square Garden was concluded last night, though several consignments were unsold, as the Garden had to be turned over to workmen to fit it for the Live Stock Show. The best price of the day was $3,050, which was paid by R. Blumenthal of Hartford, Conn., for the seven-year-old stallion Trevillian, 2:08¼. Theodore Shelton, 2:12¼, was bought by C. Burch of Cornwall, N. Y., for $1,000, and R. E. Curry of Lexington, Ky., gave $1,550 for the bay filly Virginia Belle, three years old.

Baseball Club's Directors.

The stockholders of the New-York Baseball Club held their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday and re-elected the Board of Directors. This comprises Andrew Freedman, J. W. Spalding, C. H. Fancher, E. F. C. Young, E. E. McCall, E. C. Potter, and T. L. Hamilton. Mr. Freedman was re-elected President, Mr. Fancher Treasurer, and Horace A. Bonnell Secretary. A 5 per cent. dividend was declared. John T. Brush of Indianapolis, one of the stockholders, was not present.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Is it a Box Overcoat?
We have it: Just boxy enough to be good style and not bad taste.
Is it a Surtout Overcoat?
We have it: Cut on new lines: Generous of lapel and shoulders, and stingy of waist: A very shapy coat.
Is it a Great Coat?
We have it: A coat possessing all the storm-defying qualities of the Ulster, and, at the same time, a dressy and comely garment.
No matter what your Overcoat notion may be: Be it a tight or loose, long or short, smooth or rough, thick or thin, high or low priced coat; we have it—$15 to $60.

Boys' Overcoats, too: More styles than you'll wait to see.
Boys' Short-Trouser Suits, Special, $4 and $5.
Fownes Walking Gloves, (Genuine,) $1.50.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Breeches reduced from $14 and $16 to $10.
Imported Silk and Wool Underwear, $4.75 a suit. Was $7.
House Coats, $5. Exceptional Value.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

LEGAL NOTES.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment below, dismissing the suit of John Floettl for damages for personal injuries received while at work on Park Row for the Jonson Company putting in appliances to move the cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Floettl was told at 4 A. M. by Jonson Company's foreman to go into a trench to drill holes on apparatus connected with the running equipment of the cable system, and was told that the cars would stop running until 5 o'clock. "What will I do in there if the car does come?" Floettl asked. "The car will stop. Go down," was the reply. A car came soon after, and caused the injury. The Court holds, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, that the Third Avenue Company, which was also sued, was not at fault, but a new trial is directed as to the Jonson Company. The act of going into the trench, the Court holds, was not in obedience to the command of the foreman, but in reliance on the assurance given.

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Michael Flynn sued for the loss of his seven-year-old son Thomas, who was killed by being struck by a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Tenth Avenue and Fortieth Street. The boy, in attempting to cross quickly, twenty feet in front of an oncoming car, was checked by a passing truck, which barred the way. The car-driver turned his horses to the left, but the dashboard of the car struck the child and knocked him down. On the trial the father's complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, holds there was no evidence upon which the jury could have found that the driver might have applied the brake and slowed down before the horses' heads came so near the boy. Justice Williams dissented, holding that the question whether the driver could have slowed down was one for the jury.

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The question whether the owner of uplands in the northern part of this city has such riparian right in lands under water in front of his property, between high and low water mark, as to entitle him to compensation for the appropriating and filling in of such lands by the city, was passed upon in the Appellate Division yesterday by a divided court, on Henry W. Sage's appeal from judgment dismissing the complaint in his suit against the city. The opinion of the majority of the court, affirming the judgment below dismissing plaintiff's complaint, is given by Justice Patterson, and is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Williams and O'Brien. The Court holds that the land under water between high and low water mark in front of plaintiff's premises having been granted to the city by the Dongan charter in 1686, that title with the additional grant by the State in 1852 of land under water to the exterior street, gave the city the right to do just what it has done, and is doing, without making compensation to the upland owner, whose property extended to high water mark only. The plaintiff's title, which was derived from the grant by Gov. Nicholls, in 1666, to the "Freeholders and Inhabitants of Harlem," stopped at high water mark. The improvement made by filling in, or by the construction of an exterior street and bulkhead, had nearly converted the city's land under water into terra firma. Justice Ingraham, in a dissenting opinion, holds that the title of the city under the Dongan charter, being subsequent to the grant to the "Freeholders and Inhabitants of Harlem," was subject to all rights that had been acquired by prior grantees from whom plaintiff's derived title. The mere grant of the fee underwater, Justice Ingraham holds, did not convey a riparian right to the city where the upland adjacent to such land under water had been granted to others, nor did such grant of the land below water convey to the city any riparian right as relating to such upland or to land under water not connected with adjacent uplands. The plaintiff therefore had a riparian right which was appropriated and which the city was proceeding to deprive him of without compensation, and to the extent necessary to protect that right he was entitled to judgment in his favor.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the Third National Bank, 26 Nassau Street, next Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

—The monitor Terror, after spending the night inside Sandy Hook, put to sea again yesterday to resume her trials, returning early in the evening.

—Everett P. Wheeler will deliver a lecture on "Sound Money" to-day at 11 o'clock at a meeting of the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

—Edwin Rowe was posted yesterday by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, and his membership was declared terminated because of failure to pay assessments.

—Sadazuchi Uchida, the new Consul for Japan to New-York, paid a visit of courtesy yesterday to Collector James T. Kilbreth. Consul Uchida is short, jolly, and sociable, and speaks English well.

—"Silver Dollar" Smith and his son-in-law, Isidor Dreyfus, received many congratulations yesterday, because Mrs. Dreyfus, daughtetr of the east side politician, had just presented him with a son.

—The formal opening of the new Harlem Dispensary building, 108

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WEALTH IS NOT POWER

EVANGELIST MOODY SO DECLARES AT COOPER UNION.

He Tells His Auditors that the Holy Ghost Is the Mainstay of Religion, Not Money—Some Plain Hints to Ministers.

The revival service of yesterday morning was opened in Cooper Union with prayer by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. Mr. Sankey led the singing of "When I Shall Wake on That Fair Morn of Morns" and other hymns. There was a crowded house, not a seat being unoccupied. Mr. Moody again referred to the great assistance which the press was giving him in his present work.

"The newspapers," said he, "have risen to a higher plane in this revival than ever they did before."

As the offering was about to be taken up, Mr. Dixon announced that $150 more would be required to pay the rent of the hall next week than it took for the present week, and he asked the people to subscribe more generously. The sermon was by Mr. Moody, the "Holy Spirit" being his subject.

"One might," said the evangelist, "be possessed of the Holy Spirit and yet not have spiritual power, as he might drink too sparingly from the river of life. However, it does not follow that one who lacks power is a backslider. It may be rather that he has not slidden forward. Nicodemus was a man of influence, but not of power. He was a believer in Christ, but was afraid to be recognized as a follower of the despised Nazarene.

"I do not say that Nicodemus sneaked into heaven. He got to heaven fairly, but it was after he took courage on the death of Christ and came forward to bury Him.

"Lot was another man of influence, but no power. He was regarded in Sodom as a respectable man. No doubt his wife wore diamonds and drove around in a carriage. Had a railroad been constructed in those days between Sodom and Gomorrha in all likelihood Lot would have been the President of it. In fact, he might have been the Hon. Mr. Lot, Mayor of Sodom.

"I know a wealthy woman who was anxious that her husband should become a connoisseur in art. She took him to studios and art galleries, but he still remained ignorant. He could tell a tree from a cow, and that was about all. He was at length taken to an oculist and the oculist said that the poor man had a short eye and a long eye, and that was what was the matter with him.

"A minister who attended one of these meetings during the present week is also one of those persons who have a long and a short eye. He was desirous of seeing what was going on, but he hid himself in the crowd for fear he might lose caste if he was recognized. Poor fellow! I don't think he did him much good. He evidently lacked power. Like Nicodemus, possibly, he was high up in the Sanhedrim.

"Now," said the preacher, "do you know how it was that I came in a few minutes late this morning? I went into a crockery store to buy the smallest cup they had in the place. Here it is."

Too Small a Vessel.

Mr. Moody took out of a drawer a cup not larger than a thimble. He poured water into it from a large pitcher, and then drank the water in the cup.

"Now," he continued, "what's the use of a drop of water like that? It does not satisfy me. There is plenty of water to be had, but the vessels to hold it are sometimes too small. Any one that is to be satisfied with that little cup can have it, but it is of no use to me."

The evangelist next held up in his hand a large cup, which he had taken from the same drawer. He poured a liberal stream of water into it, causing a good deal of overflow and a sprinkling of the floor and one of his own hands. "There," said he, "is a stream worth drinking, and a vessel that will hold it, too.

"So it is," he continued, "with an infilling of the Holy Spirit. We can have whatever quantity we desire. It is our right, and the more we look for the more is our Eternal Father pleased."

The Afternoon Meeting.

No such crowding has yet taken place at Cooper Union Hall since the revival began as was witnessed at the afternoon service. A visitor from afar was on the platform at this meeting, and he offered up a prayer, which was attentively listened to. He was Samuel Smith, a Liverpool merchant and member of the British Parliament. Mr. Smith is a supporter of Gladstone and an active worker in the cause of religion and temperance. He is in this city on private business. Sam Jones, the well-known evangelist, was also present.

The service was opened with prayers by the Rev. R. M. Aylsworth of Bloomfield, N. J., and H. B. Silliman of Cohoes, N. Y. The choir, under Mr. Sankey's leading, sang the following hymns: "Home of the Soul," "Come, Holy Spirit, Come," "There'll Be No Dark Valley," "There Shall Be Showers of Blessing," "My Jesus As Thou Wilt," and "Impatient Heart Be Still."

Mr. Moody said he learned from Dr. Dixon that the collection to be taken up would be devoted to placing books in the hands of the prisoners.

"It is just the nick of time to reach them," said he. "On Wednesday next I will speak on the 'Good Samaritan,' and a collection will then be taken up to help give a Thanksgiving dinner to the poor. I would like to have each one of you take care of a family. Let them enjoy a good dinner on that day."

Before commencing his sermon on "The Infilling of the Spirit" Mr. Moody asked his hearers to put to themselves the following questions:

"Is my life all that I would like to have it be?" "Is my life all that it can be?" "Is my life what God would have it?"

Must Prepare for Battle.

"If there is a great battle before us between the powers of light and darkness, we want to get ready, don't we?" [Cries of "Amen!"]

"Instead of looking out for a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost we look for a man with his pocket full of money, and we think money is going to do the work. That is dishonoring to the Holy Ghost. Money power is one thing, intellectual power is another thing, and Holy Ghost power is another thing. When we get down to the lines that God laid down in His book the Church is going to have the power it had in Apostolic times.

"A letter has been sent to me asking me why I don't tell people to empty themselves first before they fill themselves, that many are filled with the affairs of the world. I want to say that you can empty yourselves just as easily as you can fill yourselves, and no easier. I have had thousands of letters asking me to preach against dancing, progressive euchre, &c.

"If my heart is not filled with spiritual things it is bound to be filled with earthly things. There is going to be no emptying of your heart until you get something else in. The quickest way to empty yourself of the world is to get Christ enthroned in your heart."

Mr. Moody then went on to prove from the fourth chapter of the Acts that it was in accordance with Scripture that the Holy Ghost should come down again.

"Peter and John, you will remember, received instructions from the Sanhedrim that they were to preach no more. But they went to the place again, and it was shaken as before, and they were filled again.

"Don't you think that you and I need to be filled once in a while? What do you say?"

The answer "Yes" came from all parts of the hall. Continued the evangelist:

"Men say that they won't give up their religion." Here Mr. Moody produced a lantern, and said: "Their religion is like that lantern. It is without light and no good. They have religion. They have a lantern which is not lit. That's what they have. What we want to do is to illuminate Christians, and that is what we are doing to-day, please God. Let your light shine. We have Christians enough in New-York to illuminate the whole city if we see that our lights are up.

"You never saw infidelity lift its head when the Church of God is on fire. Let us not rest to-day until we get our faces lit up with the light of heaven—illuminated.

"How are you to get it? Just as you get any other gift. God offered it to you and you took it. God promised it. You just lay hold of the promise, 'Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall have their fill.'

"It will not do to say that you wish you had power and then first give your attention to your stocks and bonds. When you have made up your mind to let everything else go, then you will get it.

"Power does not consist in a minister's saying that he has got the largest congregation in New-York. We must puff ourselves down and puff God up. We can get power if we take our eyes off ministers and churches and put them on Christ and keep like Him. Get your power straight from the throne, straight from the Master.

"Some people want new ministers. You will get one out of the old one if you have him rebaptized. There is no reason why there should not be a new minister in every church in New-York next Sunday. Let us expect great things, and the great God will not disappoint us. If we get power, the work is going right on; if we don't, it won't. That's all."

After the sermon, the following led in prayer: Evangelist Henry B. Hudson, the Rev. R. W. Wallace, Newport, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. Harchal, and the visitor from England, Samuel Smith, M. P. There will be no meeting to-day. To-morow Mr. Moody will speak in Carnegie Hall. On the same evening, the Rev. S. V. Robinson, one of the most active of the workers in the present revival, will preach in Cooper Union at a special service.

Next week's meetings in Cooper Union will begin with a sermon from Mr. Moody on Monday morning on "How to Use the Bible in Soul Winning."

Moody to Talk to College Men.

There will be a mass meeting of college men to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Forty-sixth Street, at which Evangelist Moody will make the principal address.

TO DINE THE SENATOR-ELECT.

State League of Republican Clubs Talks over the Plan.

The New-York State League of Republican Clubs proposes to give a dinner in Albany to the Republican who will be elected United States Senator in January to succeed Senator Hill.

To discuss this matter the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the league met at the Republican County Committee's headquarters, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. Those present included State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Gen. McAlpin, F. A. Easton, Cornelius Van Cott, Major Totten, M. M. Eckstein, H. E. Ransom, George R. Manchester, and Congressman Mahaney of Buffalo.

The committee was not able to fix an exact date for the dinner, but it was determined to hold it either on the night of the day on which the Senator shall be elected [illegible] following night. Every man at the meeting was of the opinion that Thomas C. Platt will be the man in whose honor the dinner will be given.

There was an informal discussion of the plans for the State league for next year.

MANSFIELD SALE CLOSED.

In All $8,848.40 Was Realized for the Various Articles.

The auction sale of Mrs. Richard Mansfield's collection of tapestries, antique furniture, paintings, &c., was concluded at the exhibition rooms of the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. A large number of prominent persons attended, and though the bidding was brisk, the prices realized were not large.

The proceeds for the first day amounted to $1,667, and yesterday's proceeds were $7,181.40, making the total sum realized $8,848.40.

The most marked competition shown was for the fan, "An Early Florentine Bust," which brought $135. A set of six antique library chairs of the Louis XVI. period were sold to William Littauer for $288. G. White of Boston bought an antique sideboard for $270. A large collection of rare Flemish tapestries were sold at prices ranging from $135 to $335. The paintings brought only small sums.

REFUTED BY MR. DEPEW.

W. K. Vanderbilt Will Not Accept a Foreign Mission.

Chauncey M. Depew yesterday made this statement:

"The grotesque story that William K. Vanderbilt had contributed $150,000 to the Republican campaign fund has been already authoritatively contradicted by the Treasurer of the National Committee. The gossip mongers, however, are not content to have so toothsome a morsel snatched at once from their mouths. Accordingly they have now revived the story in a new form. 'Something or other,' they say, 'which Mr. Vanderbilt did or said has led to such an appreciation that he is to be rewarded with a high foreign mission.'

"The story having been brought to Mr. Vanderbilt's attention he at once said that he had not the remotest idea anything of the sort was to be offered him, but that if it were offered to him he would refuse to accept it; that there was absolutely no office in the gift of the Government that under any circumstances he would accept."

Want the Company Dissolved.

Application was made to the Supreme Court yesterday by Joseph C. Hatre, John Mollenhauer, Henry Merz, and other Directors of the People's Life Insurance Company of 45 to 49 Cedar Street, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Smyth appointed Edward L. Patterson referee and fixed the order to show cause for Feb. 28 next. The company was organized in April, 1895, but never did any business, as the proposed plan was not acceptable. The $100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department was returned, except $10,000. The company has assets of $13,583, and there is a claim against it for $2,637 by E. A. Slattery for services.

New Ship La Grande Duchesse.

The new steamship La Grande Duchesse arrived here yesterday from Newport News, consigned to the Ocean Steamship Company, whose vessels ply between this city and Savannah. She is the largest and one of the most expensive steamships ever constructed in the United States for coastwise trade, and was designed in compliance with the Government requirements for auxiliary cruisers. La Grande Duchesse is built of steel, is 404 feet long over all, 380 feet between perpendiculars, 47 feet 9 inches beam, 27 feet 4 inches deep from top of deck to base line, and will be fitted with two steel masts, fore-and-aft rigged.

Funeral of Nicola Barilli.

Nicola Barilli, a halfbrother of Mme. Patti, who died Monday at 231 East Thirty-fifth Street, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were held at Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, under the direction of Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Barilli was formerly a Grand Master and one of the charter members. More than 300 members of the lodge were present.

NEW SYSTEM DISCUSSED

TEACHERS MEET A BOARD OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Differences as Regards the Proposed Manual Not as Great as Supposed—Final Arguments to be Heard on Tuesday.

In response to the invitation of Commissioner Prentiss, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education, representatives of the Principals' and Teachers' Associations met the committee in the Board of Education Building yesterday afternoon to discuss the sections of the proposed new by-laws to which the Principals and teachers object. Commissioners Prentiss, Beneville, Ketchum, and Peaslee were present for the committee. Elijah D. Clark, President of the Teachers' Association, appeared for the teachers, and Dr. W. L. Ettinger of Grammar School No. 2 and H. Carlisle of Grammar School No. 26 for the male Principals. None of the women's associations was represented.

Mr. Clark acted as spokesman. He said that, owing to the scarcity of copies of the proposed manual, neither he nor his associates were in a position to discuss it. They had not had time to digest it, and he asked that a later day be fixed for the discussion.

Commissioner Beneville thought that, as the Principals and teachers knew as long ago as last May that the committee was formulating new by-laws, they might have offered suggestions earlier. Commissioner Peaslee disagreed, and said that it was the Principals' and teachers' place to wait until the committee had erected a framework for discussion.

Commissioner Prentiss sided with Dr. Peaslee and declared that the action taken was very proper. He wished to hear the fullest expression of opinion from all concerned. He asked Mr. Clark if he could not at least point out the sections objected to, so that the committee could reconsider them and be prepared to meet the teachers and Principals after their various associations—there are nine associations in all—had met and crystalized their ideas.

Differences Only Slight.

It was evident long before Mr. Clark had finished speaking that the differences of opinion between him and the Commissioners were very slight.

"The points we wish reconsidered," began Mr. Clark, "are in regard to salaries, to the matter of the general assistants in schools, to the number of male assistants in the schools—"

"That has been amended," interrupted Commissioner Beneville. "The amended section provides for one male assistant for each 150 pupils in the schools, and no other limit."

"That will be quite satisfactory to us, I am sure," said Mr. Clark. "Then there is the matter of the re-examinations—"

"That has been crossed out. The examinations are not compulsory, and the certificates of efficiency will be given at the expiration of the seventh and fourteenth year on the annual reports of efficiency in the classes."

"The manual as presented to the board," said Dr. Peaslee, "was presented for discussion. When I signed the report I did not consider myself bound by any article in it. I signed it tentatively, intending to propose any changes that would improve it."

"What is your objection to the salary schedule?" asked the Chairman. "I see that is one of the chief causes of discontent."

"I am not sure," answered Mr. Clark, "that we all do object to the schedule of salaries. I have met many of the women teachers that approve of it, but the male teachers are against it. Why not adopt the new schedule for the women and leave us as we are? We wish to feel that we earn our promotions by merit and not by length of service. Make all gradings on merit—"

"How would you do it? How should the merit be proved?" asked Commissioner Ketchum.

Mr. Clark was not prepared to tell how it could be done, but insisted that it ought to be done, and that inducements should be held out for bright men to adopt the profession of teaching. Commissioner Beneville explained that the initial salary was purposely made small so that college graduates with no intention of teaching permanently should not use the schools as a stepping stone to pay their expenses while they were attending law or medical courses.

Principals Should Be Heard.

"What have your associations to say in regard to transfers?" queried Commissioner Peaslee.

"Well," said Mr. Clark, "we think that a Principal should be heard on the question before a teacher is transferred during a school term. Until we have met and discussed the matters at issue, I do not see that we can say more. Personally, I should like to have the special teacher done away with. General assistants could be found to teach German and music, and to direct the drawing. The work would be better done and many thousands of dollars would be saved annually."

"Now, Mr. Clark," said Commissioner Ketchum, "what we want from you and your associations is not theory. These questions are matters of detail, and we wish your suggestions to be specific and definite—so definite that no man can fail to comprehend how the system will work when exemplified."

As neither Dr. Ettinger nor Mr. Carlisle had anything he wished to present to the committee, it was agreed to adjourn until Tuesday afternoon, by which time the different associations will have decided what they wish to suggest, and will have named a committee of three representatives of them to present their suggestions to the By-laws Committee.

"Many of the points raised by the teachers," said one of the Commissioners to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "have already been discussed by us since we presented our report to the board. The opposition aroused has been mainly through a misapprehension of the facts. In the first place, the new salary schedule does not apply to any of the present teachers except such as apply to be taken in under it, and they cannot apply until after January, 1898. The examinations are not compulsory on any except teachers employed after the new manual is adopted. We have been considering a system of grading by merit only, and have found many difficulties. We are almost agreed on a system that will grade for merit and length of service, and have already prepared an amendment to the salary schedule that fixes a certain salary for the first five years, increases it for the next five years, and so on until at the fourth period, twenty years of service, the maximum will be reached.

"When the delegates from the Principals and teachers meet us on Tuesday, it will be seen that the differences between us are more imaginary than real. We are delighted to receive any suggestions, and shall esteem the new manual doubly fortified if, when it comes up for discussion in the board, we can say that it has the approval of Principals and teachers."

BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS.

Churches Offer Homes to the Board of Education.

An annex to the primary department of Grammar School No. 94 will be opened next Monday morning in the frame building in West Sixty-eighth Street, near the Boulevard. The building belongs to the Calvary Baptist Church, and is used by the church as a mission and Sunday school. It has been leased by the Board of Education at a rental of $800 per annum, and alterations have been made so that 350 children can be accommodated there. Six classes will be formed if a sufficient number of children apply for admission. Miss Anna S. Ray, the principal of the primary department of No. 94, will have charge of the annex in addition to her own department.

The Rev. W. R. Huntingdon, in behalf of Grace Church, yesterday offered to Mayor Strong the parish school room in East Thirteenth Street to aid the Board of Education in its efforts to quarter the school children who are forced out of school by lack of accommodations.

Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church also offered its room on East Seventeenth Street, where 350 children may be accommodated.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

Question of the Status of Stock Exchange Men as Members.

A new mining exchange, to be known as the Miners' Exchange of New-York, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office Thursday.

Among the Directors of the new exchange appear the names of Benjamin T. Martin, an active member of the New-York Stock Exchange; Stephen V. White, a non-active member of the same organization, and William C. Dornin, a former member of the exchange.

The other Directors are Robert H. Irwin, William Brandreth, James R. Branch, Emery N. Downs, Irwin C. Stump, Louis Ross, and M. W. Niven. The membership of the new exchange is understood at present to be about ninety, but a number of applications are said to be on file, and among them conditional applications of prominent Wall Street men, which cannot be acted on until the exchange has actually begun business and proved its ability to continue as a distinct organization. Among this last-named class is said to be James R. Keene, formerly one of the largest operators in mining stocks on the Pacific slope, and subsequently one of the best-known operators in Wall Street.

While the name of only one active Stock Exchange member appears in the list of Directors, quite a number are on the list of the new exchange as members. Some of them went directly to President Eames and the other officials and asked if there was any rule or objection against their joining a new exchange, so long as they did not in any way interfere with the business of the Stock Exchange. These members received such assurances in an unofficial way that they forthwith joined the new organization.

Nothing official has, however, been done in the matter by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange.

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that, in his opinion, members of the Stock Exchange would not be allowed to remain in the new exchange, as it had always been the policy of the Stock Exchange to discourage such outside connections or alliances.

The new exchange expects to open for business Dec. 1, at its quarters, 38 and 40 New Street. It will start with a list of about fifty different mining stocks, divided into three classes. Class A will include regular dividend-paying shares, Class B will include the occasional dividend payers, and Class C will take in all the non-dividend stocks and promising prospect shares.

AFTER THE DRUG TRUST.

John D. Park & Sons Company Appeal to Justice Smyth.

The attorney for the John D. Park & Sons Company moved in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth, yesterday, for an order to punish the Drug Trust, known as the Wholesale Druggists' Association, for contempt for not obeying an injunction in which they were restrained from interfering with the plaintiffs in selling and buying goods, or combining to cause others to interfere.

Gen. Wager Swayne, for the plaintiff, said that the defendants had issued a circular since the injunction was granted, giving the names of cut-price druggists, among which was the name of the plaintiff company, and in this circular all the members of the association are forbidden to do business with these druggists. As a result of this, he said, the Park Company was almost ruined.

For the defendants it was claimed that they had a right to publish the names of those who did not comply with the rules of the association, and there was a denial of any conspiracy. Decision was reserved.

HUNDRED MEN STRIKE.

More of Contractor Hedden's Workers Go Out.

The strike on the St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann Street, was yesterday extended to another of Contractor Hedden's buildings, that at Broadway and Twelfth Street, where 100 men, steamfitters and their helpers, marble polishers, marble cutters and their helpers, plasterers, hoisting engineers, tile layers and their helpers, electrical workers, slate and metal roofers, tin and sheet-iron workers, and stone workers, went out in obedience to the order of the with the Board of Walking Delegates.

Pickets were placed about the building along Twelfth Street and Broadway to warn all union workmen against going to work on that building. To-day the men said a third strike would be ordered on another of Mr. Hedden's buildings in Nassau Street if he does not come to an understanding with the Board of Delegates.

The men do not relish the idea of the strike, and went out reluctantly. Several of them said they were anxious to go back to work, and hoped that a settlement would soon be reached.

NEW TROLLEY ROAD.

To Run Along King's Bridge Road to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis yesterday granted a permit to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street along King's Bridge Road and Broadway to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and to use the trolley electric motive power.

By the terms of the permit the Commissioner of Public Works has authority to supervise the entire work, to appoint engineers and surveyors, who shall be paid by the company, and to have the right to authorize the kind of trolley pole that shall be used for stringing the wires.

General Collis has designated that none but the groove rail shall be used, and under pain of immediately forfeiting its rights the company binds itself to keep the street in repair between the tracks and two feet to each side of them, and to relay the pavement and keep it in such repair as the city shall demand.

The company accepted each and every provision of the permit at its Board of Directors' meeting, held on Thursday. The work will begin in a day or two.

Mr. Depew to Speak in Vermont.

Chauncey M. Depew will deliver an address before the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Montpelier, Vt., Monday, Nov. 23. Both houses of the Vermont Legislature have unanimously adopted a joint resolution to adjourn and attend in a body to hear the address.

GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED

PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION IS FLOURISHING.

Second Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—President's and Secretary's Reports Tell of the Needs and Deeds of the Society.

The second annual meeting of the Public Education Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Mott Memorial Library Hall, 64 Madison Avenue. The report of the Secretary, Miss Cornelia Marshall, showed that the association is in a flourishing condition. It now has a membership of more than three hundred, exclusive of the west side branch and the east side auxiliary, which were organized during the year.

The members of the Visiting Committee have visited nearly all the public schools of the city during the year, and by acquiring intimate relations with the teachers have been enabled to carry out the aims and objects of the association to better advantage.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, the President, presented some interesting data and several valuable suggestions in her annual report. She argued against the parochial schools, not because religion is taught in them, as there was not much danger in a religious training, but because the children were generally taught in the native tongue of their parents.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer said that she had been asked by Richard Watson Gilder to impress upon the minds of the members of the association that the best way to inspire the men with a patriotic spirit was through the agency of the women.

Speaking of the necessity of the interior decorations of schoolhouses, Mrs. Van Rensselaer said:

"The interiors of the public schoolhouses of the city are all painted a dingy gray color, and we propose to bring about a reform in this matter. We don't expect that the Board of Education will be able to do much in that line, because they have not the necessary funds at their disposal. We propose to decorate one of the schoolhouses and then invite the public to inspect it and see the difference for themselves. Then, perhaps, the public will become interested in the matter and aid us, or perhaps the school children themselves can be interested in it and induced to contribute."

Another matter which Mrs. Van Rensselaer discussed at length was the necessity of school instruction for the boys who are confined in the Tombs.

"There are usually from thirty to forty boys in the Tombs at a time," said she, "yet no attempt is made in the way of amusement or edification for these boys. The Board of Education should establish a school there, the same as they have at the House of Refuge and the Juvenile Asylum."

E. Ellery Anderson, one of the newly appointed members of the Board of Education, was called upon to address the association.

"No nation ever becomes great," said Mr. Anderson, "which holds woman in bondage. I am not anxious to meet the new woman, but I always like to meet the woman who sees her duty and tries to fulfill it. Woman's opinion should be to man as welcome as her caress. You are largely responsible for the reforms that are now being put in operation in New-York. There are 500,000 children of school age in this city, but only about 200,000 of them attend the public schools.

"Let us all unite in the common effort to make the public schools of this city the best in the world, best in the course of instruction, in teachers, and in sanitary regulations. Let us have it so that when a child shall say, 'I want to go to school,' a place will be provided for him or her."

Commissioner Henry Taft of the Board of Education also made a brief address. He said that the work of the association appealed to the parents of the children of school age.

"In the main, the public schools of the city are satisfactory to the parents of the pupil," said he. "Our greatest duty is to start a campaign among the parents of children who do not attend the public schools at all. If you can aid in the accomplishment of this, you will be doing a great work. No better opportunity could be presented to the association than this. There is a probability that we will soon have a system of high schools, and this will be a great step in advance."

IN HAMILTON'S MEMORY.

School Children Ask that His Thirteen Trees Be Preserved.

The Board of Street Opening, at its meeting yesterday, received a petition signed by the principal teachers and pupils of Grammar School 5, asking that the little clump of thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton, President Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, be preserved.

Just prior to the fateful duel that Alexander Hamilton fought with Aaron Burr, Hamilton lived in a quaint, low-spreading house on the brow of a little knoll that is now bounded by One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, Amsterdam and Convent Avenues.

The house has since been removed, and now there remain only the thirteen trees planted by Hamilton in commemoration of the thirteen original colonies.

The trees were gum trees, and now that they are fast falling into decay, the school teachers and children ask that the old trees be preserved and that thirteen new oaks be planted to carry out the idea of Hamilton.

The petition also asked that, if possible, the entire block, as above described, be set aside as a public park, and be called Hamilton Park.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger was appointed a committee to look into and report on the matter.

SUB-TREASURY'S GOLD GAINS.

Sovereigns Arrive in San Francisco—Silver Shipments.

The Sub-Treasury gained $590,000 in gold yesterday. To-day the steamship Lucania will take to Europe 793,000 ounces of silver and 80,000 Mexican dollars shipped by nine dealers in bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Alameda, which arrived at this port yesterday from Auckland, &c., brought 450,000 sovereigns, or about $2,160,000, for the Anglo-California and London, Paris, and American banks. The sovereigns will be coined into American double eagles.

Testimonial to Major Byrne.

The associates of Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, have arranged to give him a testimonial banquet Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the Waldorf Hotel. This is done in appreciation of the work of Major Byrne in organizing and prosecuting the sound-money campaign through the organization of which he is President. The campaign was opened in this State by the league's meeting at Madison Square Garden, at which Mr. Cockran made his great speech in reply to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Cockran spoke under the league's auspices throughout the canvas. Among those who are expected to attend the dinner are ex-Gov. Flower, W. Bourke Cockran, Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, M. A. Hanna, C. P. Huntington, and John K. Cowen of Baltimore. F. R. Pemberton of the league's Executive Committee will preside.

NORTH SIDERS' WOES AIRED.

Arguments For and Against Mott Haven Canal.

The proposition to close the Mott Haven Canal, which runs from the Harlem River between Ryder and Railroad Avenues north to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, has been pending before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement for several years, and the discussion upon it was revived when the board met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. A large number of the residents of the north side were present. J. M. Voullard, who is eighty years old, and who has lived for years on the banks of the canal, was present as usual to refute the charges that the canal produces typhoid and malarial germs. Mr. Voullard is pointed out as an example of the health-giving properties of the canal.

In opposition to the personal illustration furnished by Mr. Voullard, E. B. Marks, who appeared in favor of the immediate abolition of the canal, said that if the board would give him a chance he would produce before it some "horrible examples" of the results of the smells from the canal upon the human system.

The Board of Health has reported that the canal is a public nuisance and should be abated.

Senator Charles L. Guy, Gen. Viele, and several others spoke in favor of abolishing the canal above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Senator Guy said that the canal was practically an open sewer.

It was shown that in 1894 an injunction was secured against the abolition of the canal. It was urged at the meeting yesterday that this injunction is still operative, but Senator Guy pointed out that recent legislation superseded the injunction. It was decided to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

TO RAISE THE CABIN RATES.

Will Cost More on the Fast Ships from England.

A cable from London yesterday announced that instructions will shortly be issued by the managers of the Atlantic steamship lines to put into force the decision of their recent conference, held in London, in reference to the increase of rates for cabin passengers.

The rates on the fast steamers will be raised so that the minimum will be £15 from England, while the slow boats will be allowed to carry passengers of the same class for £12. These increases will begin on Dec. 1.

The fast-boat class includes the Lucania and the Campania of the Cunard Line, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the New-York, and the Paris of the American Line; the Majestic and the Teutonic of the White Star Line, the Normannia, the Columbia, the Augusta Victoria, and the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line; La Tourraine and other boats of the French line which have recently had their speed increased, and the Spree, the Lahn, the Aller, and the Ems of the North German Lloyd Company.

It was rumored about Bowling Green yesterday that the conference had also decided on abolishing all local ticket agencies. This was denied at the offices of several of the lines.

STRUCK THE ROUNDSMAN.

Patrolman Kelly Angry When He Was Found in a Saloon.

While on his rounds about midnight Thursday Roundsman Davis of the Twelfth Precinct, Brooklyn, found Patrolman David Kelly in a saloon at Park Place and Albany Avenue, sitting at a table chatting with friends.

"Go back to your post at once!" he said.

"Will you report me?" asked Kelly.

"I will," was the reply.

"If you do," said Kelly, "I'll crack your head, and if I get 'broke' on your account I'll blow a hole through you."

Davis paid no attention to the threats, and the officers left the saloon together. They had walked only a short distance when Kelly, without warning, struck the Roundsman with his nightstick, knocking him down. Davis was able to call two patrolmen to his assistance, and they helped him to the station house, Kelly following sullenly. Kelly said Davis assaulted him, but no attention was paid to this story, and he was suspended. He will probably be dismissed from the force.

HENRY ERNST LOST HIS SUIT.

Jury's Verdict in Favor of the Metropolitan Railway Company.

The suit of Henry Ernst against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was decided before Judge Freedman and a jury yesterday by a verdict in favor of the company.

Ernst said that while he was crossing the company's tracks, in Chambers Street, Feb. 25, 1895, he was struck and knocked down by one of the cars, and received a bruise of the ankle and a cut on the knee, the injuries resulting in paralysis of the legs and arms.

It appeared from all the medical testimony that Ernst had been suffering from cerebro spinal meningitis and tumor of the brain before the accident, but had recovered somewhat at the time. A number of witnesses testified that Ernst had rushed in front of the car, and that the car was stopped before the wheels had touched him. After the jury's verdict, Judge Freedman granted an allowance of $1,000 additional costs to be paid by the plaintiff. Francis L. Wellman and John T. Little, Jr., were counsel for the company, and Wales F. Severance represented the plaintiff.

JUSTICE DICKEY REVERSED.

His Appointment of Receivers for Murray Hill Bank Overruled.

Among the decisions handed down by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday was one overruling Justice Dickey's appointment of Edward H. Hobbs of Brooklyn and Benjamin B. Odell of Newburg as receivers of the defunct Murray Hill Bank, to replace Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, appointed by Justice Pryor in this city. Justice Brown, writing the opinion, says Justice Dickey appears to have been permitted to ignore the order previously made by Justice Pryor.

Messrs. Hobbs and Odell were appointed by Justice Dickey in an action brought by the Attorney General to dissolve the corporation. Messrs. Trask and O'Brien were made receivers in an action brought by the Directors for dissolution. Justice Brown affirms the right of the Attorney General to sue for relief, but says Justice Dickey's action in appointing other receivers cannot be upheld.

The Bermuda Leaves Port.

The steamship Bermuda cast loose from her pier at Pinto's Stores, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded for Halifax, N. S., by way of Long Island Sound. The eighteen-dollar claim against her, for which she was libeled Thursday evening, was settled yesterday morning by her agents, Bennett & Walsh of 18 Broadway. She was libeled by the ship chandlery firm of Baker, Carver & Morrell, 73 Front Street. Mr. Walsh reiterated yesterday the assurances already given, that the Bermuda is out of the filibustering business for good.

BANK CHARGED WITH FRAUD

JOHN F. KILGOUR SUING A PORT JERVIS INSTITUTION.

While He Was Wandering About Temporarily Insane the Bank Took His Property—Claims He Is a Creditor, Not a Debtor.

A case of wide interest, involving loss of memory and identity, is pending in the United States Circuit Court. It is the suit of John F. Kilgour, once known as the "Bluestone King" of the Delaware River Valley, against the Port Jervis National Bank and William E. Scott, its cashier, jointly. Mr. Kilgour alleges that the defendants obtained possession of his property by fraud and misrepresentation while he was wandering aimlessly through the country in a trance.

Testimony in the case has been taken before Commissioner Shields, in the United States Circuit Court, during the past few weeks, and the hearing will be resumed Monday. Mr. Kilgour is represented by Bennett & Silverman of 150 Nassau Street, while Cashier Scott and the bank are represented by Bristow, Opdyke & Wilcox of 20 Nassau Street.

In 1891 John F. Kilgour was the largest shipper and producer of bluestone in the Delaware River Valley. He owned over 10,000 acres of valuable bluestone land in Pike County, Penn., and also the famous Shohola Glen, an excursion resort on the Erie Railroad. He also owned Parker's Glen in Pike County, and was a large real estate owner in Port Jervis, N. Y. He had failed in July, 1886, when he owned over thirty valuable bluestone quarries, but had settled with his creditors and resumed operations on a more extensive scale. He was reputed to be immensely wealthy, and his business was considered profitable.

Mr. Kilgour's Disappearance.

Suddenly, on March 3, 1891, he left Port Jervis one morning and came to New-York City. He visited Thomas O'Brien, a saloon keeper at the corner of Chambers and West Streets. He borrowed $500 from O'Brien and took a train for Montreal. He then went to a small French-Canadian village named Rivère du Loup, and there all trace of him was lost until his return home some months later. He had telegraphed his wife March 7, from Rivère du Loup, that he would be home March 10, but he did not come.

After Mr. Kilgour left Port Jervis it was said that he was insolvent and was a fugitive. Soon after this the Port Jervis Bank seized his property under several atachments, alleging that he was indebted to the bank. The creditors were said to represent abo $100,000 of debts, while Mr. Kilgour's business and property was said to be valued at $300,000. In addition, he had extensive orders for bluestone on hand, one of which, from the City of Brooklyn, amounted to $40,000.

Later the property was sold under the hammer, and former Congressman Charles St. John, since dead, but then President of the bank, bought it, taking the Shohola Glen property, which has been valued at from $40,000 to $60,000, for $6,000, subject to $19,000 of liens, and the Parker's Glen property for $1,500, subject to $30,000 of liens. It is said the cutting and other machinery at the quarries alone cost $80,000. The business was put into the hands of Cashier Scott.

The evidence taken indicates that while the Shohola Glen property was valued at $60,000, the bank people gave Mr. Kilgour credit for only $28,000. The bank held possession of the business until 1895, during which time over $500,000 of business was transacted.

Books Loosely Kept.

Richard N. Hutchison of the firm of Yalden, Walker & Co., who made an examination, testified that Cashier Scott kept no proper system of books; that moneys were drawn from the proceeds of Mr. Kilgour's business by Cashier Scott; that no passbook was kept, no stub checks can be found, and that practically no vouchers were kept. The big debt of $61,000, which the bank claimed to hold against Mr. Kilgour, it was said, was made up by an overdraft on the business books against Mr. Kilgour, struck by including items which did not belong to the period when the balance was drawn. This balance was struck in December, 1892, and the testimony shows that two items were included in the debit against Mr. Kilgour which were not paid until six months later. The books kept by Mr. Scott are presumed to balance with the bank's books.

Another point brought out by the testimony is that the Trustees of the bank by resolution gave Cashier Scott permission to overdraw his account to the extent of $20,000 at any time, and that overdrafts were charged to Mr. Kilgour with interest. He claims that he was defrauded out of $65,000 by the cashier and former President.

Mr. Kilgour returned to Port Jervis in 1891. He had been suffering internally from neuralgia. He had an operation performed on his face, and all of his teeth were extracted. The terrible pain and the drug he took for relief, rendered him temporarily insane. During one of these spells he came to New-York, and then went in a roundabout way to Halifax, and sailed for Liverpool. He recovered his mind on the ocean. His actions he did not remember. He said his business was in a profitable shape when he left.

Recovered His Property.

When he arrived at Port Jervis, he entered into negotiations with the bank. An arrangement was made in December, 1894, by which the property was to be returned on

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 Wall St. NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
Our Offerings of High-grade Investment Securities Suitable for
Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors Furnished Upon Application.
Members of New-York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
Commission Orders Executed.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 457 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City
3½ %
Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1911 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

OFFICE OF
THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY,
JOHNSTON BUILDING,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the MILWAUKEE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on December 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and surrender at this office.
EDWARD EDES, Treasurer.
New-York, November 20, 1896.

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT CO.,
FOR SALE BY
Emerson McMillin & Co., Bankers,
40 Wall Street.

Mexican National Railroad Company.
Holders of the above Company's Bonds (Series A and B) desiring to participate in the Readjustment that has been formed by the Bondholders' Committee can now deposit their bonds for that purpose with the undersigned.
J. A. HORSEY & SON,
American Agents for London Committee,
17 & 19 William Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear attacks continued, with declines on a small scale induced by short selling. Call money highest at 2¾ per cent., closing at 2¼.

The same crowd of plunging bear speculators continue the most conspicuous figures in Wall Street. They are hard workers. They hammer away, day in and day out, with a plentiful supply of fables that they themselves invent, and because the real owners of securities refuse to throw holdings overboard, the raiders energetically sell on their own account.

***

In eventual influences, the selling of short stocks is much different usually from what follows the sales of long stocks. It is the difference between liquidation that is real and liquidation that is phantom. The present campaign, grotesque in many ways, is likely soon enough to bring its penalties.

***

In the bear camp there are few operators whose past successes have been dazzling. Noise they make in plenty, but vast profits hitherto have not often marked them for Wall Street distinction. They base their present "position" on the theory that the general public has become convinced that we are to have National prosperity—and the public must necessarily be wrong, for they have been wrong before. This is the whole bear gospel, not misrepresented or misconstrued but quoted fairly and directly.

***

The exalted intellectuality of this basis for a Wall Street campaign ought certainly to be influential. It ought to affect the courses of every capitalist having security market interests. And it does—it induces smiles and remarks that are contemptuous.

***

Progress enough has been made in the bear plans—the whole market is down about one point on an average, after days on days of tempestuous talk and short sales by wholesale—progress enough has been made to encourage the formation of bear pools to make onslaughts upon special stocks. There are such pools now in St. Paul, Burlington, Chicago Gas, Sugar Trust, Reading, and Atchison.

***

Such a development never strengthens a market position when the traders who make up the pools are justifiably shy of one another—each scheming how to evade being "left" by his partners; or, if not so scheming, then scheming quite as naturally to do the leaving himself.

***

While men of judgment are persuaded that we are on the verge of a long period which will parallel the wondrous prosperity of 1879, the bear crowd—the loud talkers of the Street—seem to be privy to impending calamities, beside which, the bottomless pit would provide material for a merry holiday. With such stuff and nonsense on parade, there never can be a corner on nausea.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 5s, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales were $13,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110½, and $25,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅜@113.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Consol. Gas	2½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Met. Traction	⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Long Island	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Minn. Iron	2
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Brook. Union Gas	½	Nor. P. pf., all in. pd.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Or.R. & N., all in. pd.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	U. S. Cordage gtd.	⅝
Ill. Central	½	West. Union Beef	½
Lake Shore	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

B. & O. 1st, Parkersburg	1½	St. P., M. & M. 1st, East Minn.	3½
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	3
Mich. Cent. 7s	1		
Pitts., Sh. & L.E. 1st	1¾		

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¼	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1¼
Det., M. & M. land grant	1	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	1	R. 6s	1
Mo. Pacific con.	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1½
Ohio Southern 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4½@5 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,327,934; balances, $6,571,458; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $463,481.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.82½, for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅜@$4.86 for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet and without special feature in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New-York Central, ¼, to 98¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59½; Erie, ⅛, to 16⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 70⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 15¾. Erie first preferred sold at 38¼; Illinois Central, at 98; Louisville and Nashville, at 52¼, and Atchison, at 15⅝. British Consols advanced 5-16, to 110½ for money, and 110⅝ for the account. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £5,000.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

Mr. James D. Smith said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation and outlook:

"We have just passed through a very grave political crisis. It hung over our business and depressed prices and generally prostrated our industries. Securities depreciated, and money was to be obtained only at very high rates. Every one was frightened, and all lines of business were affected by the general depression.

"But we met the crisis squarely. The change that has come over the whole situation was wrought by the American people. They decided on the side of right and justice, and by their votes they have laid a solid foundation for the future.

"From now on I look for easy money at cheap rates and improvement in all lines of business and material advances in the prices of securities, because of increased railroad earnings and because of the widespread improvement in the condition of trade and in the feeling and confidence of the public. Natural influences are all on one side, exerting themselves to bring about a period of prosperity.

"We need only one thing—to be let alone by Congress. We want a rest. If our National Legislature is going to take up the question of increasing or decreasing duties—if a tariff bill is to be discussed and wrangled over, we are going to have another period of apprehension.

"Let Congress cut down expenses wherever possible and use common-sense methods in providing enough revenue to run the Government without overhauling the whole tariff. Let them confirm the necessary appointments, provide money for the appropriation bills, and then adjourn.

"Our business community has had enough of uncertainty. Whenever there is a doubt hanging over the country, there is fear in the minds of business men. They will do nothing in either direction until they know how they stand. Any tinkering with the tariff laws must create new doubts and new fears. And with mercantile inactivity we will see prostration in our security markets.

"The country is never so much exercised or injured by increasing the tariff to provide revenue as it is by cutting it down. If we can only have a period of quiet, natural conditions and influences will get a chance to have their effect, and the good times will come all the sooner. 'Let us have a rest' is my cry."

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Commodore Smith is a veteran Republican.

LABOUCHERE ON OUR STOCKS.

"Your Affectionate Uncle, Moses"—Henry Labouchere himself—writes in his London Truth (received here yesterday) in this live way:

"Last week I wrote to you on the eve of the Presidential election, and now I am happy to be able to place on record that this resulted in a sweeping victory for McKinley and the sound-money party. Thus, with one stroke, the whole financial position is changed, and, instead of having to look forward to possible disaster, we are now on the eve of what should prove a period of exceptional prosperity—at all events, as far as finance and trade in connection with the United States are concerned. But the influence of the Republican victory in the States will not stop short there, but should benefit our industries and our stock markets generally.

"I cannot help saying a word as to what might have happened if, unfortunately, Bryan and the silverites had been victorious. All our stock markets would have received a severe shock, and some big American houses would have had all their work cut out to keep afloat, while, instead of smiling faces in the American market, and a rise of from $3 to $8, we should have experienced a fall of from $5 to $20, and a general panicky feeling all round. No wonder that some of the wealthy men connected with the United States sat up all night on Tuesday until their cables came to hand, bringing the reassuring news.

"Hardly ever has such excitement been witnessed in the long-neglected Yankee market as on Wednesday morning. Both brokers and jobbers were at their posts before 10 o'clock, and a seething, pushing, and shouting crowd, reinforced from all parts of the 'house,' was competing for every kind of Yankee stock, from Southern Ordinary to Milwaukee, and from Erie to Louisville. The prices of some of the stocks jumped from $5 to $7 from the previous closing quotations, large orders being received not only from the country, but also from all parts of the Continent, while American buyers, too, were in the market from the outset.

"It was not surprising that after this boom a reaction should have set in on profit taking, more especially as various cablegrams were subsequently received from the United States representing McKinley's victory as less complete. This attempt to belittle the success of sound money did not, however, prevail for any length of time, as the Republican majority proved very much larger than most people had anticipated, and a majority for sound money is also assured both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Under these circumstances, it is most probable that early legislation will take place in the direction of currency reforms, such as are urgently required, and were repeatedly advocated by President Cleveland. The fact that withdrawals of gold for the United States have ceased would lead one to suppose that this movement would not be resumed, more especially as the hoarded gold which is put on recent comments at a minimum of £100,000,000—may now be expected to be released. I also explained last week, on the authority of an American banker, that funds to the extent of $200,000,000, which had been kept back unemployed from fear of an adverse result of the election, will now come out seeking investment, and there have evidently been large purchases by the American public ever since the election was decided.

"Notwithstanding the rise which has already taken place in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, this stock is likely to lead the market in the near future. It is no secret that a much higher dividend would have been paid last time but for the uncertainty of the Presidential election. I again remind my readers that for the year ended June 30 last the Milwaukee Company earned very nearly 8 per cent. on its stock, although paying only 4 per cent. for the above-mentioned reason. It is anticipated that for the current year the Milwaukee will pay at least 6 per cent., in which case a rise to 100 would be fully justified. The Grangers generally, in fact, in view of the enormous tonnage of grain which is now passing over them, are doing remarkably well, and the grain deliveries in Chicago continue to break records.

"Railroad freights have, moreover, been advanced since the commencement of the month, so that the outlook for the future earnings of the Granger roads is particularly bright. Louisville will no doubt also improve, and with regard to the Southern roads generally it may be said that the rate wars which have prevailed among them for so many months have been settled, so that business will now be conducted on a more remunerative basis. Erie preferreds, which I recommended strongly in September, have scored one of the most important advances, being now quoted at 39½, and Southern preferreds, which I also strongly recommended, have improved to 30¼. Southern ordinary, which I recommended at 8, have also gone ahead to 11½, while Atchison preferreds are one of the most promising stocks. Union Pacifics have advanced sharply on the statement that there is every prospect of the funding of the debt of the Pacific roads being authorized by Congress. The measure would be certain to pass in the next Congress, but it is now reported that the present Congress will already take the matter in hand. Under these circumstances, Union Pacifics at 11½ are still a good purchase, and it is not surprising to find that Northern Pacific preferreds have had a substantial rise to 26. While dealing with this road, I should like to point out specially that Northern Pacific 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, which yield at their present price 4¾ per cent. per annum, are, under all the circumstances, one of the cheapest of well-secured bonds."

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the iron and coal trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal today will say:

"The indications are still of a steady improvement in the iron business. The attempts made to boom trade are doing no good; the gain is manifest enough and there will probably be a heavy Winter business. The time from now to the end of the year is usually a quiet season in the iron trade, but matters have not that appearance now. Next to booming the great injury to be apprehended is from the various combinations, and there is a good deal of complaint about the evident determination of the pools to grasp too much, at the risk of limiting trade seriously.

"The Steel Combination at its meeting rearranged the pool and changed the specifications so as to include finished products made by those members who have mills of their own as well as the ingots or billets. The basis will thus include all steel made by members whether sold by them as finished material or billets. It is believed that this will remove the existing causes of discontent. The price of billets was continued on the basis of $20.25 per ton at Pittsburg.

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"The past week has seen the anthracite coal trade continue in the uneventful course that has characterized it for some time. Nothing has transpired according to general report, that is worth chronicling. Sales are being made, of course, but the trade finds them lacking in two essentials—size and numbers. Only a slight increase has so far been perceptible in the sales of pea and buckwheat coal, the sizes which were destined, according to general prediction, to be in greater demand from the newly started industries. Only a little more than two weeks have passed since election, which is, perhaps, rather a short time for the effect to become fully apparent. It is just possible, however, that these new consumers are determined to pursue the hand-to-mouth policy that has been followed by consumers generally in their purchases of coal.

"The trade at this time is a unit upon one point, which is that the market is a 'weather market' to the fullest possible extent. The belief is general that a boom in the domestic sizes must come with the advent of cold weather, and such an occurrence would be conceded by all as a better reason for thanksgiving than any other they have had in months. Indications now are that the hoped for change is not far off.

"The September schedule of prices is as follows: $4 for broken, $4.25 for egg and chestnut, and $4.50 for stove.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade during the past week is reported to have been steady. There have been enough orders to take care of the coal going forward from the mines. The trade has not begun to feel an increase of orders as yet from the opening of the mills, except possibly in the Sound region. The trade that is doing consists, outside of old contracts on hand, of single cargo lots; there is no effort on the part of consumers to get alongside figures. During the past week some small orders have been taken for South America, but this market has not at any recent time given promise of becoming an important factor in the trade.

"Sound business is in good shape, a fair proportion of shipments being taken there. New-York harbor trade still continues good, tonnages being about as previously reported."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day in their Weekly Review of Trade:

"The gain in volume of business continues entirely without precedent. More than 300 establishments have started work since the election, which were idle, and at least 300 have increased their working force, making 600 concerns which are known to have added largely to the number of hands at work, and these are only part of the whole number. Every day thus adds thousands to the number of those who are able to buy a week's supplies and to make up gradually for many months of enforced economy. Business men are all anxious to prevent anything like the fictitious excitement of last Summer, and in nearly all branches an excessive rise in prices is prevented. But with more hands at work there is inevitably a greater demand for supplies, materials, and products.

"The speculative markets have been reacting, which is also natural. Wheat has arisen with wonderful rapidity, so that exports had been checked by the higher prices, and realizing started a break which made the close 3½c lower for the week. It appears that Pacific exports of wheat, flour included, were nearly 3,600,000 bushels larger, July 1 to Nov. 1, than last year, and all other exports about 15,800,000 bushels larger, or more than 50 per cent., and in November Atlantic exports have been 4,494,106 bushels, flour included, against 4,763,745 bushels last year. The demand for freight room, both here and on the Pacific coast, is still so large as to disclose an extraordinary foreign demand. Western receipts for the month thus far have been only 14,796,888 bushels, against 23,398,311 bushels last year, but the visible stocks continue to increase, although the milling returns slightly exceed those of the last or any previous year.

"In 1891, when all Europe was scrambling for American wheat, the value of all exports was in one month, December, about $7,000,000 larger than last month, but in no other month has that record ever been exceeded, and it is noteworthy, with $9,400,000 increase in cotton, and $7,600,000 in breadstuffs, and $1,400,000 in provisions and oil, there was still an increase of $8,400,000 in miscellaneous products. In November thus far the gain in New-York exports has been 21 per cent., and for the last week 40 per cent., the latest week having been the largest on record since the second week of October, 1890, while imports were 17 per cent. smaller than last year for the week, and 25 per cent. smaller for the month thus far. Under such circumstances, in spite of heavy payments on loans abroad, the movement of gold this way would undoubtedly be resumed if foreign buying of American securities should set in."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"The many industrial enterprises which have started up continue a feature of each day's news bulletin, but there is reason to believe the significance of these exhibits has been over-emphasized in some instances. The tendency of hides and leather to advance checks orders for shoes, and while the dry goods market is firm and dealers are hopeful, print cloths have weakened on the reaction in the price of cotton. The strength of raw wool is maintained, and orders at recent quotations have been refused. Iron and steel industries in some instances have perfected pools for the allotment of production and maintenance of prices. While the latter are firm and may go higher, demand is temporarily checked. In addition to changes in the prices noted, the week is marked by reactions in quotations for wheat, corn, and oats; for sugar, turpentine, pork, lard, coffee, and petroleum. Wheat flour advances, as do several varieties of lumber, iron sheets, and tobacco. Combinations among iron and steel makers are expected to advance or maintain recent advances for nails, bar iron, steel beams, rails, and billets, and other forms of steel.

"The most favorable feature of the business week is the increase in bank clearings throughout the United States, the total volume of which is $1,236,000,000, nearly 4 per cent. more than the unusually large total last week, nearly 10 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago, 21 per cent. more than in the third week of November, 1894; 29 per cent. more than in the like week of 1893, and 11 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1892—a year of large volume of business. Outside of speculative markets the tendency of bank clearings, compared with the corresponding totals one year ago, is to decline. The gain of nearly 10 per cent. over the week last year is due largely to increases of more than 18 per cent. at New-York, 40 per cent. at San Francisco, 10 per cent. at Boston, and 7 per cent. at Baltimore.

"There are 308 business failures in the United States this week, 50 more than last week, but 15 fewer than in the corresponding week one year ago, 13 more than in the like week in 1894, and 50 less than in the third week of November, 1893."

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	922	922	922
2d week Nov.	$78,626	$90,316	$71,235
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
2d week Nov.	$13,354	$14,774	$12,314
From July 1	315,522	323,598	254,989
From Jan. 1	611,009	545,756	547,878
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
2d week Nov.	$252,228	$250,497	$222,336
From July 1	3,837,208	3,715,495	3,852,534
From Jan. 1	8,057,494	6,763,578	8,914,706
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
2d week Nov.	$18,278	$21,325	$14,262
From July 1	$72,410	$92,244	$27,242
From Jan. 1	$49,505	760,868	626,522
PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
2d week Nov.	$11,636	$12,503	$10,425
From July 1	253,763	274,192	233,970
From Jan. 1	554,330	540,182	405,233
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Nov.	$8,864	$11,154	$8,259
From July 1	174,649	188,918	160,218
From Jan. 1	394,238	372,392	319,817
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Nov.	$48,717	$40,338	$42,302
From July 1	891,824	808,453	743,217
From Jan. 1	1,866,865	1,619,867	1,395,098
NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	$1,356,721	$1,641,170	$1,440,615
Oper. expenses	1,106,801	1,113,383	1,031,399
Net	249,920	527,787	409,317
Other income	6,413	1,313	1,209
Total	256,333	529,100	410,417
Charges	388,758	459,704	476,456
Deficit	132,425	*69,396	66,029
Cash on hand	134,094		

Compared with 1895, gross decreased $284,449, operating expenses decreased $277,868, other income increased $5,100, net income decreased $272,768, charges decreased $70,946, and the deficit increased $201,821.

*Surplus.

Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, 1896, $64,596; 1895, $71,997; operating expenses, 1896, $50,838; 1895, $51,656; fixed charges, 1896, $3,174; 1895, $3,248; net income, 1896, $10,591; 1895, $17,101.

General balance sheet Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $4,841,456; supplies on hand, $16,406; due by agents, $5,120; due by others, $3,264; open accounts, $3,390; taxes paid in excess of proportion chargeable for three months, $275; total, $4,872,136.

Liabilities—Capital, $1,300,000; funded, $2,900,000; due wages, &c., $23,794; open accounts, $282,781; profit and loss surplus, $365,560; total, $4,572,136.

Wallkill Valley for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, 1896, $46,888; 1895, $50,279; operating expenses, 1896, $34,203; 1895, $31,357; other income, 1896, $251; 1895, $296; fixed charges, 1896, $6,649; 1895, $6,882; net income, 1896, $6,284; 1895, $12,335. General balance sheet Sept. 30: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $946,658; supplies on hand, $5,978; due by agents, $5,258; due by others, $7,559; open accounts, $827; cash on hand, $6,222; taxes paid in excess of proportion chargeable for three months, $2,197; new bridge at Rosendale, $23,111; total, $997,812. Liabilities—Capital, $320,000; funded debt, $580,000; interest on debt due and accrued, $4,375; due for wages and supplies, $16,252; open accounts, $21,550; profit and loss surplus, $45,033; total, $997,812.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	199	200
American Typefounders' Company	37	39
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	164	170
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	172½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	90	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	80
Celluloid Company stock	59	62
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1030	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	210	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	165	185
Gallatin National Bank	300	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	64
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	90	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	78	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	47	50
‡Hoboken Ferry 6s	91	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	..	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	530	550
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	4	7
Kings County Traction	42	44
Knickerbocker Trust Company	175	183
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. C. & I. 6s	..	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	60	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust	300	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	60
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	243	253
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	⅝	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	44½	45¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12½	..
New-York Biscuit Company	103	108
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust	205	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	110	110
†Northwestern Telegraph Co.	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	86	90
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	9	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	63	..
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	162
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
Standard Gas	82	83½
Standard Gas pf.	107	110
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
*Standard Oil Trust	251	252½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	161	162½
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	92	..
Trenton Potteries	..	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	51
Trow Directory pf.	80	..
Union Ferry stock	..	65½
†Union Ferry 5s	102	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	305	..
Union Typewriter	5	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1070	1100
Wagner Car Company	159	180
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19½	20½
Worcester Traction pf.	90½	92½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	82

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The market was dull, and net changes were not important. In the traction group, Metropolitan and Philadelphia sold about ¼ higher, while Union Traction declined ¼. In the railway stocks, Lehigh Valley sold up ½ per cent, while in the specialties, Electric Storage gained ½ on small transactions. Cambria Iron was fractionally higher. The market was steady at the close.

Dick Br

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

NEW-YORK, November 18, 1896.

TO HOLDERS OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
PREFERRED STOCK, AND
COMMON STOCK

of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company. This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities, viz.:

1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.....$5,000,000
2. Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, interest for first eighteen months payable only if earned .....private trusts, 1,050,000
3. Four Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, no additional mortgage to be created without the previous consent of three-fourths of such Preferred Stock..... 5,000,000
4. Common Stock 5,000,000

By the terms of the plan **First Mortgage Bondholders** receive **cash for all coupons which mature up to and including June 1st, 1897, and one hundred and ten per cent.** of the principal of such bonds **in new Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds,** bearing interest from June 1, 1897.

The new First Mortgage Bonds not used for the present Firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than at the rate of $100,000, par value of bonds, per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** who pay ten per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $100 on each $1,000 bond, in four equal installments, the first payable as soon as this Committee shall declare the plan operative, and subsequent installments at intervals of not less than ninety days upon the call of the Committee, **receive for each $1,000 bond $100 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds, seventy per cent. in new Preferred Stock, and thirty per cent. in new Common Stock.**

Holders of **Preferred Stock** who pay ten per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $10 per share, in like installments, **receive for each ten shares of Preferred Stock $100 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds, seventy per cent. in new Preferred Stock, and thirty per cent. in new Common Stock.**

Holders of **Common Stock** who pay five per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $5 per share in like installments, **receive for each ten shares of Common Stock** $50 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds and fifty per cent. of par in new Common Stock.

Holders of said bonds and stock are requested to immediately deposit the same with the **Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,** No. 22 William Street, New-York City, and receipts will be issued by said company therefor, which may be exchanged for negotiable reorganization certificates as soon as they are prepared.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will also receive on deposit certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York and of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston for bonds and stock heretofore deposited with them.

All surplus cash and securities are to be owned by the new company.

The compensation of the Committee is to be determined by the Presidents of two Trust Companies carrying on business in the City of New-York.

R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Chairman.

HENRY AMY,
Banker, 44 Wall St.

HENRY K. McHARG,
Banker, 40 Wall St.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
Counsel.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of executors.

$5,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
5 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
16 shs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Iteserve Company.
$5,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Certfs.)

By order of administrators.

$5,000 Rich. & West Point Terminal R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Trust Certfs.
200 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
50 shs. Passaic River Bridge Land Co.
10 shs. Passaic Land Co.
100 shs. t ion Pacific, Denver & Gulf R. R.
200 shs. Wisconsin Central R. R.
$29,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Income Bonds, 1910.
20 shs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

For acct. of whom it may concern.

50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
45 shs. United States Casualty Co.
$43,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1938.
$3,000 Kings County Elevated Rway. 2d Mtge. Scrip Certfs.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
16 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
80 shs. Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line.
12 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
160 shs. Chillicothe Water Co. of Mo.
125 shs. Paola Water Co. of Kan.
150 shs. Lawrence Water Co. of Kan.
37 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. New-York Biscuit Co. (hypd.)
50 shs. Diamond Match Co., (hypd.)
$5,000 Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (hypd.)
199 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
11 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. United States Trust Co.
$1,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$9,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1st Mtge. Bds., 1910, 2½ p. c. to Oct., 1900, and 5 p. c. thereafter.
100 shs. Norwalk Tramway Co.
100 shs. New-Jersey Electric Ryway. Co.
$1,000 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. 5½ p. c. Deb. Bond.
417 shs. Grey Bull Cattle Co. of J. C.
287 shs. Cornwall Turnpike Co.
19 shs. Lake Conewago Ice Co., Lebanon, Pa.
300 shs. Lebanon Steam Co., Pa.
1,088 shs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Lebanon, Pa.
$12,000 Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
50 shs. Florida Printg. & Pub. Co.
4,235 shs. Florida Constn. Co. of Jersey City.
100 shs. National Heat & Power Co.,Trenton,N.J.
500 shs. Lebanon Trust & Safe Dep. Bank.
50 shs. Penn. Invest. Co., Reading, Pa.
91 shs. Fire Brick Hot Blast Stove Co., Pa.
38 shs. York & Peach Bottom Ry. Co.
5 notes estate of John H. Lick, decd., to the order of Lickdale Iron Co., dated Octr. 1, Novr. 1, Decr. 1, & Decr. 3, 1892, & Jany. 2, 1893.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 554, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 555, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, **November 24, 1896.** For particulars see **The City Record.** Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., November 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in Cos Cob Harbor, Greenwich Harbor, Stamford Harbor, Five Mile River Harbor, Norwalk Harbor, and Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 17, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun battery on Dutch Island, R. I., will be received at this office until 11 A. M., November 24, 1896, and then opened. Info. mation furnished on application. D. W. LOCKWOOD, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1896.—Proposals for building a steam vessel will be received until noon, Nov. 30, 1896; and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WOODROW & LEWIS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, December 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Department of Docks, in the Board Room, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, the right to fill in behind the bulkhead or river wall now built or to be built south of West 11th Street, North River.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 20, 1896.

Closing.—Bid.	Closing.—Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	154	25	Adams Express.....	150	150	150	150	.....
15	15¼	700	American Cotton Oil..	15	15	15	15	— ¼
111	113	10	American Express.....	113½	113¾	113½	113½	— ¾
12⅜	12⅝	9,680	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	30¼	3,150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	31	31½	29	30	—1½
116⅜	116¾	28,405	American Sugar Refs.	116⅞	117¼	116½	116¾	— ⅛
90	91	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91	91	91	91	.....
76¼	77	1,800	American Tobacco.....	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	— ¼
100⅝	102	710	Am. Tobacco pf.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
23	24	212	Ann Arbor pf.....	25	25	24	24	— ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	1,620	At., T. & S. F., all in.pd.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	1,030	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
⅝	1	500	Atlantic & Pacific.....	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10	10⅛	7,555	Bay State Gas.....	10¼	10½	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
21	22	155	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	—1
95	96	122	Brooklyn Union Gas..	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
49	50	20	Canada Southern.....	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	.....
16	17	20	Central Pac fic.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
16⅞	17	823	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
79¼	79½	19,025	Chi., Bur. & Q., ex div.	80¼	80⅝	79¼	79⅝	—1⅜
76¾	76⅞	2,200	Chicago Gas.....	77⅛	77⅛	76⅜	76⅝	— ⅛
76⅜	76½	15,290	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76¾	77	76⅜	76½	— ⅛
129	130	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
104½	105	1,000	Chicago & Northw....	105½	105½	105	105	— ¼
148	151	50	Chi. & Northw. pf....	150	150	150	150	.....
70½	70⅜	3,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	71¼	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅝
31½	32½	66	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	.....
84½	88	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
1½	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	27¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
4	5	710	C. & H. C. 3d in. pd....	4	4¼	4	4	.....
18¾	19¼	140	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
165	165¾	3,435	Consolidated Gas Co...	163½	167	163½	163½	+2½
12⅞	12⅝	314	Delaware & Hudson...	128	128½	128	128	— ⅝
16	16⅛	10	Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	.....
33½	33¾	800	General Electric.....	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅝
95	96	100	Illinois Central.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
52½	54½	300	Illinois Steel Co.....	54½	54½	53¾	54½	— ⅝
8½	8¾	350	Iowa Central.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
20¼	30¼	100	Iowa Central pf.....	30	30	30	30	.....
150	153	150	Lake Shore.....	151½	151¼	151¼	151¼	— ½
58	62	233	Long Island.....	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	—2¼
50½	50¾	4,930	Louis. & Nash.....	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅛
2¾	3	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
97⅛	97⅜	2,715	Manhattan Con.....	97⅞	98	97	97¼	— ⅛
109	110¼	160	Metropolitan Traction.	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
61	63	100	Minnesota Iron.....	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—2
29½	29¾	1,118	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	29⅝	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
27¾	29⅜	500	Missouri Pacific.....	28½	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
22	23½	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	23	23	23	23	— ¼
26½	26¾	50	National Lead Co.....	26	26	26	26	.....
90½	91	100	National Lead Co. pf..	91	91	91	91	— ⅜
105½	106⅜	775	New-Jersey Central....	107	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	+ ⅛
95	95¼	625	New-York Central.....	95	95	95	95	— ½
28	30	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1½
10⅜	10⅞	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	120	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
5¼	5½	70	North American.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
15⅛	15½	500	Nor. P., all in. pd....	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	26	450	N. P. pf., all in. pd...	26¼	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅞	724	Por. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
15⅞	16	100	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21	25	100	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	21	21	21	21	—1
27¼	27½	1,311	Pacific Mail.....	27½	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
31	31⅛	42,380	P. & R., all in. pd.....	31¼	31½	30⅜	31⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	16	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	15	15	15	15	.....
50	55	50	P., C., C. St. L. pf....	53	53	53	53	.....
4¾	5	25	St. Louis Southw.....	5	5	5	5	.....
11	11¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf...	10¾	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
42¾	43¼	500	St. Paul & Omaha.....	42¾	43	42¾	43	+1
101¼	101⅝	235	Southern Railway.....	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	1,610	Southern Railway pf..	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
28¾	29⅛	1,520	Tenn. Coal & Iron. pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
10⅝	10¼	680	Union Pacific, t. r....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅜	10½	680	Union Pacific, t. r....	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	.....
2½	3	250	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	3	3	3	3	.....
6⅜	6¾	1,370	United States Cordage.	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
12	12½	545	U. S. Cordage pf.....	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
24	24⅞	110	U. S. Cordage gtd.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
10⅝	10⅞	590	United States Leather.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	.....
66⅝	66¾	1,920	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67	66½	66⅝	.....
24⅜	24⅞	1,460	United States Rubber..	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝	.....
80¼	80½	605	U. S. Rubber pf.....	80½	80¾	80	80	— ⅛
7¼	7½	100	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
17	17¼	110	Wabash pf.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	6¼	300	Western Union Beef..	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
87¼	87⅝	2,003	Western Union Tel....	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	772	Wheeling & L. E.....	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	34	120	Wheeling & L. E. pf....	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Sales.....		178,041						

Silver.

65⅛	65¼	20,000	Bullion certificates....	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
4,000..... 76
1,000..... 75⅝
7,000..... 75½
11,000..... 76
1,000..... 75½
12,000..... 75
At. T & S F gen 4s
26,000..... 79
4,000..... 79⅛
1,000..... 79¼
9,000..... 79⅛
Adjustment 4s
20,000..... 42½
20,000..... 42⅝
5,000..... 42½
15,000..... 42⅝
4,000..... 42½
5,000..... 42⅝
7,000..... 42½
3,000..... 42⅝
Atlantic & Pacific inc
20,000..... 1⅜
20,000..... 1⅞
Austin & N W 1st
11,000..... 81⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg branch
10,000..... 108
Beech Creek 1st
3,000..... 103½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
10,000..... 118
Brooklyn Elevated 1st
5,000..... 80
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
4,000..... 105⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
9,000..... 100⅜
Buff, R & P G M 6s
3,000..... 97
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000..... 109½
1,000..... 109¼
Canada Southern 2d
3,000..... 104⅛
5,000..... 104⅜
Cent of N J G M 5s
5,000s20F..... 117½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
2,000..... 97½
10,000..... 97
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000..... 107½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000..... 117½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000..... 101
10,000..... 101½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20F..... 110
1,000..... 110
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
6,000..... 105
C, C, C & Ind 1st
5,000..... 105½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000..... 99
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 20½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
6,000..... 90¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000..... 115⅞
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
20,000..... 85
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000..... 75¼
Det, Mac & Mar L G
10,000..... 18
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000..... 106⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000..... 110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 6s
5,000..... 105
Ga, Car & Nor 1st
1,000..... 77½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
1,000..... 109
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st, Trust Co certfs, ex bonds
3,000..... 28½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
7,000..... 101
Int & Gt Nor 1st
2,000..... 116¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000..... 94⅝
4,000..... 94
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000..... 99½
2,000..... 100
1,000..... 99½
Long Island G M 4s
2,000..... 92
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000s20F..... 79½
1,000..... 79¼
Louis & Nash cons
1,000..... 103¼
L, N A & C cons
7,000..... 93
5,000..... 92
Manhattan Ry cons 7s
9,000..... 95
Metropolitan Elev 2d
5,000..... 104
Mich Cent cons 7s
5,000..... 114½
Mil, L S & W 1st, Mich Div
1,000..... 125
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s
1,000..... 109
Southern Minn Div
1,000..... 117¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000..... 96
1,000..... 96
M & St P 7-10
1,000..... 127
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000..... 84⅜
2,000..... 84½
4,000..... 84⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
7,000..... 59¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000..... 88
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000..... 68¼
500..... 69
1,000..... 68½
Nat Starch M Co 1st
1,000..... 96
N Y Cent 1st coup
4,000s20F..... 119
N Y Cent deb 5s
5,000..... 106
N Y Cent ext 4s
2,000..... 101
N Y, O & W con 5s
2,000..... 110½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000..... 89
Norfolk & West, Maryland & Wash Div, Trust Co certfs
20,000..... 68
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
25,000..... 78½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
21,000..... 55⅝
2,000..... 55½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
5,000..... 52⅞
5,000..... 53
6,000..... 52½
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
2,000..... 55½
2,000..... 84¾
20,000..... 85
Nor Pac Term 1st
10,000..... 107
3,000..... 106½
5,000..... 106
Ohio Southern 1st
3,000..... 95
2,000..... 94½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
7,000..... 18½
11,000..... 18⅝
5,000..... 18½
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000..... 111¼
10,000..... 111½
Trust Co certfs
3,000..... 110
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 66
Ott, C F & St P 1st
1,000..... 108
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000..... 111
3,000s20F..... 111½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
7,000..... 100
2d gtd 6s
500..... 105
Peo & Eastern inc
5,000..... 18¼
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
30,000..... 49½
5,000..... 49⅝
15,000..... 49½
10,000..... 49¾
10,000..... 49⅝
28,000..... 49½
10,000..... 49¾
1,000..... 49½
10,000..... 49⅝
5,000..... 49¼
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000..... 38
20,000..... 37⅞
2,000..... 37¾
10,000..... 38
4,000..... 37⅝
30,000..... 38
15,000..... 38¼
5,000..... 38
10,000..... 37⅝
10,000..... 37¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000..... 36½
15,000..... 36⅝
5,000..... 36⅞
25,000..... 36⅞
25,000..... 36⅞
5,000..... 36⅜
53,000..... 36⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
46,000..... 80⅞
2,000..... 81
3,000..... 80⅞
14,000..... 81
15,000..... 80⅞
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
1,000..... 135
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
10,000..... 91½
Rio Grande West 1st
14,000..... 75
5,000..... 75⅝
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000..... 97⅛
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000..... 109
St P, M & M 1st, East Minn 1st Div 1st
4,000..... 104
San An & Ar Pass 4s
17,000..... 57
So Pac of N M 1st
6,000..... 104½
7,000..... 104⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000..... 90
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000..... 94¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000..... 89
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
9,000..... 68
Union Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000..... 100⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1898
15,000..... 102½
6,000..... 102
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000..... 101
Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000..... 101
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000..... 74
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000s3..... 105⅝
1,000..... 105⅝
W N Y & P gen
1,000..... 45
W N Y & P 1st
4,000..... 106
Wheel & L E 1st
3,000..... 96½

There were sales of 40 shares of Broadway at 230, and 25 shares of Market and Fulton at 220.

Total sales..... $1,373,000

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,940	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	13¼	13¾	12⅜	13
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. 30	30¾	30	30	30¾
18,410	Am. Sug. Refs.	116⅞	117⅝	116⅝	116⅝
90	At., T. & S. F.	15	15	15	15
20	Am. Tobacco	76½	76½	76¼	76½
120	Bay State Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
1,470	Chicago Gas	76½	77¼	76¼	76⅝
1,230	Chi., R. I. & P.	71⅝	71½	70⅝	70⅝
9,280	Chi., U. S. & Q.	80¼	80⅝	79¼	79¼
9,940	C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅝
740	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
530	Manhattan	97⅝	98	97	97
20	Missouri Pacific.	23½	23½	23½	23½
14,900	N. Y. & R. all in.pd.	31	31½	30⅝	31
20	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
20	Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
150	Tenn C. & I.	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞
20	Union Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
20	U. S. Cordage	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
20	Wabash pf.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
50	West. Union....	87½	87½	87½	87½
59,040					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	42½	42½	42½	42½
5,000	P. & R. gen....	81	81	81	81
20,000	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	87⅝	88	87⅝	88
$32,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	170
American Ex	170	Merchants'	135
Butchers & Drovers'	130	Merchants' Ex	111
Central National	128	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	165	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York City	220
Continental	130	New-York County	650
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	110
Fifth Avenue	2800	National Bank N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Park	260
Fourth National	170	Phenix	107
Gallatin National	300	Republic	140
German American	108	Seaboard National	171
Germania	350	Second National	420
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	818	Shoe & Leather	92
Importers & Traders'	530	State of New-York	108
Irving	150	Third National	102
Leather Manu'f'rs.	170	Tradesmen's	102
Manhattan	205	U. S. National	92
Market & Fulton	220	West Side	275
Mechanics'	190	Western National	114

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65½. Sales of 20,000 ounces at 65⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 597,122.82 ounces of silver bullion, against which 597 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 587 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,839,043
Imports for same period.....	78,943,075
Net imports.....	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895.....	47,988,011
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893.....	11,207,107

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .18; 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek, at .08; 100 Hale and Norcross, at .95; 100 Mexican, at .55; 1,000 Pharmacist, at .17; 300 Prix Arizona, at .05, and 300 Syndicate, at .04.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Local stocks were rather quiet, and the tone of the market was heavy. Bell Telephone was the only exception, selling up 2, to 201. Erie Telephone advanced ¼, to 63¾. West End Street Railway was also a marked feature, selling off 3, to 64, and recovering to 65½. The controversy in the Board of Directors of this company undoubtedly brought this result. A number of shares were sold by uneasy holders as to the future policy of the company. Bay State Gas dropped ⅝, to 4⅝, closing at 5. The firsts, however, which lost in the morning, gained 2 later, closing at 83; the seconds lost 1¾, later gaining 2½ and closing at 73. Dominion Coal was dull and fractionally higher, at 10⅞. The copper share market was rather quiet and inclined to weakness, Montana losing 1, to 93¼, closing at 93. Kearsarge lost ⅜, to 16½, and Old Dominion the same, to 18. Quincy was down to 120, and Tamarack declined 4, to 95. The balance of the list was unchanged, and very dull. Gold mining shares were quiet, with Pioneer off ¼, to 5¾. Gold Coin rose 10c, to 320. Local railways were very quiet, with little or no change in quotations. Copper declined ¼, to 49½ for spot, and 50⅛ for futures in London. Money between banks, 3@4.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	...	22	...	22
Boston	3¼	...	3⅝	...
Boston W. P.	75	100	50	...
Brookline	3¾	4	...	...
East Boston	...	4	4½	4½
West End	1⅝	2	1⅝	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	208	210	207½	208
Erie	63½	64	63½	64
Mexican	65	...	65	...
New-England	69½	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	10⅛	10½	10¼	12
Dominion Coal pf.....	85	87	85	87
General Electric pf.....	70	75	70	75
Illinois Steel	52¾	54½	54½	55
Lamson Store Service...	20½	21	20¼	21
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18¼	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole.....	21	21½	20	20⅜
Westinghouse Electric ..	27	29	27	29
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas.....	5	5¼	5¼	5⅜

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany.....	209	210	209

prime white Summer, 28@28½c; lard oil, prime city, 42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 41,158 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,970 bbls; tar, 432 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine was quiet and unchanged; regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28c. Resin is quiet but steady, with common to good strained quoted at $1.90@$1.92½. Tar and pitch quiet but unchanged at the following prices: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, barrels, $3.40; pitch, $1.80 @$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20.—Resin firm; strained, $1.55; good strained, $1.60. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.65. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 25c; sales, 1,760 bbls. Resin strong at $1.45.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was quiet, with prices fairly steady on the basis of 13.05@13.15c for spot. COPPER—Quieter; quoted at 11.30@11.45c for lake ingot. LEAD—Higher, with offerings light. The close was very firm at 2.97½@3.02½c. SPELTER—Market quiet at 4.15@4.25c. IRON—The production of pig iron for the past year is announced to make a total of 7,480,500 tons, against 7,238,500 tons last year. The October production was the lightest of the season.

DRY GOODS.

The market is not active in any department. Still, enough trading is done day by day to warrant the belief that interest is felt in market conditions. It is probable that buyers are fearful of the bad effects attending too free purchases, and do not desire to give ground for heavy advances in prices. Sellers, on the other hand, particularly in staple cottons, are awaiting more solid trade with some impatience. It is probable that early in December advances in staple cottons will be made extensively. In woolen goods there is not so much hope for increased business.

The print cloth market mirrors general conditions by being a trifle easier. At Fall River yesterday sales of regulars, December and January deliveries, were reported to the number of 20,000 pieces at 2⅝c. This is a concession on the part of sellers, inasmuch as previous bids for early delivery had been refused. It is estimated that the week's sales will be about 400,000 pieces, and that something over 300,000 of these are extras, chiefly short-time contracts.

Prints continue to sell freely, though it is doubtful if the specific business on any one line is heavy. The totals for staples, Spring fancies and some robes, twills, and furnitures are very fair. Staple ginghams also sell well.

Jobbers have had a poorer week than last, but a fair average has been maintained.

The Custom House report on dry goods imported during the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 18, is as follows:

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Woolens	$150,872	$128,217	$339,069
Cottons	226,283	207,325	236,610
Silks	236,656	284,247	534,013
All others	474,242	393,628	344,257
Total	$1,097,053	$1,013,417	$1,453,949

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.

Woolens	$122,144	$77,790	$285,909
Cottons	113,223	88,029	165,459
Silks	46,661	83,949	79,725
All others	85,260	42,418	108,837
Total	$367,291	$302,777	$569,930
Total imports	1,464,344	1,316,194	2,023,879

WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS.

Woolens	$156,056	$111,338	$229,367
Cottons	125,970	112,905	108,531
Silks	84,888	64,812	62,550
All others	119,353	77,780	67,790
Total	$486,867	$365,985	$468,238
Total marketed	1,583,920	1,379,402	1,922,187

The imports of dry goods from Jan. 1 to date were $67,771,763, against $132,253,962 last year.

WOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal sheepskins was held in Mincing Lane to-day; the offerings comprised 302,902 skins; there was a large attendance; all the offerings were keenly competed for, except coarse stapled; the price of the latter was unchanged, but the other kinds showed an advance of from ½d to ¼d; 2,000 skins were withdrawn; the next sale will be held on Jan. 5. The arrivals for the sixth series of wool sales closed to-day; they are made up as follows: New South Wales, 43,094 bales; Queensland, 39,454 bales; Victoria, 29,164 bales; South Australia, 16,316 bales; West Australia, 1,696 bales; Tasmania, 361 bales; New-Zealand, 9,533 bales, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 25,574 bales, a total of 165,702 bales; deducting 22,000 bales that were forwarded direct, and adding 53,000 bales that were held over, the quantity available for the series is 196,702 bales; the sales will close Dec. 11.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 175½ cars, or 2,976 head—150 cars consigned direct for export and city slaughterers' use and 25½ cars for the market; demand fair for all grades of cattle, and so for rough stuff, and prices generally steady, with common and medium steers a trifle weak; 3 cars of cattle were held over; ordinary to prime native steers sold at $3.70@$4.75 per 100 lb; oxen and stags, $2@$4; bulls, $2.50@$2.75, and 1 extra fat bull, $3.90; cows, $1.35@$2.60, for poor to fair; city-dressed beef in moderate demand at 6½@8½c per lb for inferior to prime native sides; London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef at 6½@7¾c per lb; American steers, 10@10¾c, dressed weight, and American sheep 8@8¾c, dressed weight; latest advices from Glasgow reported best American steers selling at 10½c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 269 head, all for the market; 449 head on sale; dull for live calves, but not quotable lower; about 125 head, mainly Westerns, unsold; common to good veals sold at $5@$6.50 per 100 lb; grassers, $2.50@$2.62½; yearlings, $2.10; Western calves, $3.62½@$4; city-dressed veals, 7@10c per lb; country-dressed easier, 6@9c; little calves, 4½@5½c, and dressed grassers, 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14 cars, or 2,805 head, all for the market, and making, with 17 cars held over yesterday, 31 cars on sale; feeling a trifle better for light and medium weight lambs, but there was no quotable improvement for any grades of stock, although buyers, in view of the cool weather, were operating more freely than yesterday; too many heavy lambs are shipped to this market, and almost all the butchers neglect them for the lighter weights; poor to choice butchers' sheep sold at $2@$3.50 per 100 lb; a car of heavy Canadian ewes for export, $3.70; ordinary to choice lambs, $4@$4.85; Canada lambs, $4.60@ $4.85; dressed mutton slow at 4½@6½c per lb; dressed lambs unchanged at 7@8½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 14 cars, or 2,520 head, including 22 head for the market; feeling firm, and dealers quote $3.60@$4 for good to fancy the light hogs; $4.10@$4.25 for good to choice pigs; country-dressed easier for weights ranging from 100 to 180 lb, but light hogs ¼c higher; the whole range was quoted at 4@6½c.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 10, 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Clement, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Smith vs. Warren E. Smith Company—Gilbert M. Speir. Daly vs. McDonald—William J. Lardner. Manning vs. Rutter—David McClure. Matter of Alexander—Emos N. Taft. Clarkson vs. McCracken—Thomas F. Donnelly. Human vs. Human—James Kearney. Matter of Levy—Elisha K. Camp. Matter of Sexton Brothers—Charles A. Jackson. Fleming vs. Wilcox—James A. Dearing. Willard vs. Jenkins—Charles Donohue. Dunn vs. Winsor—Silas B. Brownell. Matter of People's Life Insurance Company—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Wagner vs. Hoes—Charles L. Guy. Bloom vs. Davison—James C. Spencer. Clark vs. Clark—James C. Spencer. Schmidt vs. Nelke Art Lithograph Company—Charles H. Murray. Dennis vs. Dennis—Edward Jacobs.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Cano Patent Pocketbook Company—Arthur M. Weiner.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Scoured Wool has advanced, so buy now before carpet prices go up. LONG CREDIT. 204 West 14th Street.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—No Auction Transactions.

Mr. A. Littery has sold for James Walsh, to Eva Simon, at $37,000, the five-story triple flat and stores, 2,008 Eighth Avenue.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mrs. Buckel, to Abraham Stern, at $18,750, the four-story front and rear tenements, 37 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Seton & Wissmann have sold for Mrs. Amelia W. Chapin, at $100,000, the two brownstone-front dwellings 44 and 46 West Twenty-fifth Street, 54 by 100.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from C. A. Butler the three-story brick building 216 West Fifteenth Street, 24.9 by 50 by 86.6.

Mr. Samuel Epstein has sold to a firm of builders, for improvement, at $36,500, the two three-story old buildings, 54 and 56 Henry Street, 50 by 100.

It is reported that the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association has sold the three-story brick building 1,018 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.

A deed of conveyance, filed yesterday with Register Sohmer, shows the acquisition by William Waldorf Astor of the lot on the Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, southeast corner, 33.9 by 154.4, by 36.5 by 154.10. The deed conveying the property is given by Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others, and the consideration is $42,250 for a clear title.

Mr. H. C. Bryan has formed a partnership with W. J. Williamson under the firm name of Williamson & Bryan. Their offices are at 210 West Forty-second Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Street, northeast corner Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, by Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two four-and-a-half-story and four three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Francis Crawford, of 24 East Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $72,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 200 feet east of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by James Carr of 751 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,285 Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by C. F. Goeller of 1,283 Union Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventieth Street, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame boathouse, by City of New-York, owner; cost, $800.

No. 222 Mott Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone public school, by same owner; cost, $600.

No. 501 East Seventy-fifth Street, (rear,) alterations to a one-story frame stable, by Berent C. Gerken of 1,498 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $50.

Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick and frame stable, by Eugene C. Luden of 473 Eleventh Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 69 Division Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by Hyman A. Brody of 52 Pike Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 52 Division Street, alterations to a five-story brick store, shop, and dwelling, by A. Stevane of 549 Third Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $1,000.

Fiftieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick factory, by D. P. Chesbro of New-Rochelle, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 106 Grand Street, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse, by William H. Gibson, attorney for owner, 20 Nassau Street; cost, $9,000.

No. 791 Madison Avenue, southeast corner Sixty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, by Russell Sage of 506 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Charles Meyer of 814 Tinton Avenue, owner; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 166th St, 25x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to John E. Darragh $16,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 166th St, 25x100; same to same 16,000

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Jacob Bader and wife 1

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 16x100; George Haas, referee, to William W. Shearman and another, trustees 20,000

MARCHER AV, n w corner of Orchard St, 131x70x114x125; Walter C. Smith and wife to Adalyn M. Smith 1

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Jacob Bader and wife to Adolph C. Hottenroth 1

ALL TITLE, &c., to estate of John Townsend, deceased, and Elizabeth Snyder to Catharine Townsend 1

FULTON AV, e s, 164 ft n of 168th St, 20x131.10x200.2; Sarah M. Timpson, widow, to Thomas M. Timpson 1

FULTON AV, e s, 144 ft n of 168th St, 20x138x20x184; same to Sarah M. Timpson, jr. 1

FULTON AV, e s, 204.4 ft n of 168th St, 20x129.6x20x130.8; same to Hannah A. Emrich 1

UNION AV, e s, 128.5 ft s of 152d St, 16.8x90; Anton Razette and wife to Mary Klemenz 6,500

TRINITY AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 25x75.6; Charles Ritchie and wife to Jerry Altieri 1,500

64TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5; Henry E. Decker to Frances V. Decker.

NELSON AV, proposed, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, proposed, 45x47x4.2x118 x40x167; John F. Kaiser and wife to Sarah Jackson 2,000

CROSBY ST, nu, and 56 Marion St; Henry Traube and wife to Freida Hart.....

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 125 ft s from T. O. Woolf's farm, 25x112.6; West End Cooperative Building and Loan Association to Adolph J. Peterson 4,452

5TH AV, n s, west ½ part of Lot 1,004; map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Frederick J. C. Bachtler and others to Augustus Frey 1

99TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 64.10 x—x58x100.11; Elizabeth M. C. Campbell to Riverside Realty Company .....

71ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x 102.2; Isaac Wymann and others, executors, to Catharine C. Johnston 10,100

120TH ST, 63 East; Mary J. Lewis to Walter L. McCorkle .....

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; George C. Austin, referee, to William H. Macy, jr. 15,000

146TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 50.6x 100.11; Charles A. Peabody and others to Thomas M. Stewart .....

181ST ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Isabella McCormack and another to Margaret O'Brien .....

6TH ST, 650; Gertrude Schonsiegel to Esther Kinzler .....

WATTS ST, 48; Jeremiah W. Dimick and another to James Pyle .....

119TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6 ft e 27th St x100; John D. Crimmins and another to John C. Wilson 125,000

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St; Charles G. Spencer to Lorillard Spencer, one-half part .....

78TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Carrie B. Schiffer and another to Walter A. Schiffer 10

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 103d St, 33.9x 154.6x36.5x154.10; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others to William W. Astor 42,250

78TH ST, s s, 45.2 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 102.2; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others to William J. Carlin .....

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Carlin to Alice Carlin 17,000

78TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Herman Schiffer to Carrie B. Schiffer .....

51ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.5; William K. Aston and wife to William B. Brokaw .....

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 71st St, 80.5x15; Samuel Abraham and wife to Julie Weill 21,250

1st AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 25.6x100; Margaret A. Schumacher to Minna Barth 24,250

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Lizzie Fisher to Augusta Samuels .....

MOHEGAN AV, proposed, s w corner of 176th St—or 176th St, x30x—x51; Alexander G. Black and wife to Agnes Black. 100

RIVERDALE LANE, n w corner of Fieldston Road, 26x167.7x50x160; William P. Berrian and others to William P. Berrian 1,650

6TH AV, s s, Lots 1,003, 1,004, 1,049, and 1,050, Map of Village of Wakefield, 200x 228, to 5th St; Ferdinand F. Blancke to Augustus Frey .....

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 273, 274, 322 to 334 Map Estate of William Adee, 67.4x132.2x 50.6x irregular; Francis J. Schnugg to Francis Murphy .....

LOTS 84, 100, 117, 131, 132, 149, 162, 163, 182, 183, and 197 Map of the Arden Property; Allen G. MacDonell to P. F. Annin. .....

Recorded Leases.

DREXEL, Lucy W., and another, executors, &c., to George W. Tubbs; s s of 66th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 174.7x irregular, 21 years $375

F. M. WELLES & CO. to James McDevitt; 248 East 124th St, 2 years 480

HARE, Bridget, to D. Fitschen; 145 1st Av, 3½ years 1,200

TOMASELLI, Giovanni, to Arsenio Barone and another; 70 Bayard St, 2 years 900

UBERT, Jennie N., to Jacob Seidenberg and another; 108 West 28th St, 2 4-12 years 1,400, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BOHNET, Philip, to Julius Ellinger; 100 East 62d St, 5 years $12,000

BUSH, Pena, to Moses Valentine and Jacob Rabinowitz; s s of 137th St, 196 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,500

BLACK, Agnes, to Henrietta L. Fisher; Lots 23, 24, and 26 to 29, map 41 lots, situate Southern Boulevard, Fairmount Av, Crotona Park, and Parkway, 2 years 6,463

BLODGETT, Kate, and husband to Isabel C. Phraner; w s of Vyse Av, 120 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years 2,500

CARLIN, William J., to Therese F. Dimick; s s of 78th St, 45.2 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 10,000

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 1 year 19,000

SAME to same; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 166th St, 1 year 19,000

DARRAGH, John E., to same; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, and s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 1 year (two mortgages) 14,000

HOWE, Epenetus, et al. to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 297 Grand St, 2 years 3,000

HOGAN, Jeremiah P., to William Worton; s s of 140th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, demand 250

ISEAR, Rebecca, to Tobias Silverstone; 194 East Broadway, lease (installments). 2,000

JACKSON, Stephen H., to John Fennell; 3 Broadway Arlet, 3 years 4,000

JANSON, Catherine H., and husband to Hiram H. Hollis; s s of 41st St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 1,300

KARSH, Anna M., to Elizabeth S. Reid; n s of 53d St, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 3,000

LOGAN, Edgar, and wife to Amelia L. Foote; e s of Park Av, 75 ft s of 102d St, 3 years 3,000

McQUADE, Arthur J., to the executors of George A. Haight; s w s of 13th St, 220 ft n w of Avenue B, 3 years 3,000

MALONEY, William R., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; w s of 4th Av, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 1 year 5,000

MURPHY, Annie E., to Catharine Hanrahan; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 144th St, 1 year 1,000

MARJENHOFF, Frederick H., and wife to Josephine Van Boskerck; n w corner of Willis Av and 138th St, 5 years 25,000

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Hugh McCormack; s s of 181st St, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 1 year 2,500

PUPKE, John F., to Thomas L. Conklin; w s of Lenox Av, 16.8 ft n of 132d St, 3 years. 5,000

PETERSEN, Adolph J., and wife to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of old Macomb's Dam Road, 125 ft s of Woolf farm, map of Inwood, &c., installments 4,250

RALLINGS, Eliza, to Patrick J. Cuskley; n s of 41st St, 130 ft e of Broadway, 9 months 1,000

SAMPTER, Otto, and wife to Isabella Heimath, a corporation; s s of 126th St, 272.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 12,000

STUCKHARDT, Theodore L., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Intervale Av, 80.7 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 3,000

SMITH, Jane and Joseph, to Patrick J. Kerwin; s s of Kinsella Av, 151.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years 500

SMITH, Sarah and Samuel J., to same; s s of Kinsella Av, 251.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years 1,500

SMITH, Adolyn, and husband to trustees of Levin R. Marshall; Marcher Av, Lot 99, map of Claremont, 3 years 3,500

TOUSSAINT, Julius F., and wife to Francis B. Chedsey; n w corner of Webster Av and 190th St, 1 year 2,900

TROWBRIDGE, Charlotte F., and husband to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee for Susan J. Hone, n w corner of Lyman Pl, n w corner 169th St, 3 years 2,300

VANDERBECK, Katie, to Charles H. Davis; s w s of Areularius Pl, 184.3 ft s e of Gerard Av, 3 years 500

WEILL, Julie, to Samuel and Philip Abraham; s w corner Lexing n Av and 71st St, 2½ years 3,000

WILSON, Rose, to Catherine J. Paine; n s of 185th St, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 3 years 3,000

ZINCKE, Mary C., to trustees of Joseph Deutsch; n s of 103d St, 63 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREW, Cath. A., to Mary A. Myers. $1,270

CONWAY, James, to Rachel Chase, two assignments 1,600

ISEAR, Rebecca, to Tobias Silverstone.. 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Hudson River Bank 20,000

RAEGENER, Louis, guardian, to Ione H. and Roland H. Perry 5,000

RICHARDS, James G. K., to George W. Folsom, committee of Margaret W. Folsom 5,000

STAGER, Charity, to Thomas A. Christian 1,500

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Isaac M. Dyckman 30,000

STEWART, David, to James Conway; two assignments) 1,060

SANDS, Benjamin A., and another, executors of Cath. Purdy, to New-York Security and Trust Company 15,000

SUYDAM, Lambert, to James Suydam.. 5,000

SINEY, Ada A. W., to E. Hartley Stilz.. 850

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cornelia W. Hall, trustee of John E. Hall 45,000

SAME to Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church 2,000

SAME to Caroline Parr 3,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHmond, Va., to Sol. J. Binswanger 1

Lis Pendens.

LEONARD ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 50.11x01.2x50.8x91.3; 45, 51, and 31 Leonard St; William Minot, as executor and trustee of George R. Minot, deceased, against Agnes Minot and others, (action for construction of E. Hotbrook .....

297TH ST, 322 East; Lyman Tiffany, as trustee, &c., of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, against Minnie L. Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.) .....

KEPPLER AV, s e corner 239th St, 40x100; Keppler Av, e s, 40 ft n of 239th St, 40x100; Eugene G. Blackford against Edward P. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

13TH ST, 136 West; Frederic E. Camp, as trustee of William S. Campbell, deceased, against Sadie J. Decker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

WOOSTER ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100x74.6x100; John M. Cornell against Flora Sawyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

168TH ST, n s, 87.11 ft e of Webster Av, at centre line of Mill Brook, runs n 249.1 ft x e 71.9x s23 7.11 to street x e 2.1; Brook Av, e s, 137.11 ft n of 168th St, 100x95; John D. Ottiwell against Louis W. Kayser, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

78TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James Sawans and wife against Thomas and Jane Riley, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

210TH ST, e s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Frank Leslie against Arnold Lustig, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.) .....

INWOOD ST, Lots 43, 44, and 45, map of property of Abraham R. Van Nest, 75x100; Frank Leslie against George W. Vultee and A. Lustig, (foreclosure of mortgage.) .....

34TH ST, n s, 104.2 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Catharine Douns against Agnes Lauson, individually and as administratrix, and others, (partition.) .....

137TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Charles Riley against Edward Jenkins, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.) .....

64TH ST, 302 East; Patrick Egan against George B. Christman, (action to obtain a lease of property.) .....

Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 54 ft n of 10th St, 21.7x103; Joseph C. Clement against Thomas W. Murray, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor $500

137TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 100 x100.11; Charles Riley against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor .....

72D ST, 208 and 210 West; William Craig against William H. Gray, owner; Mrs. Julia and Miss M. Mauss, contractors.. 285

DELANCEY ST, 154; Adam McKee against Adele Granger, owner; Joseph H. Beaury, contractor .....

22D ST, 207 to 213 East; Henry C. Fischer against Martin H. Lehmaier, Mayer M. Schwartz, and Albert Sichel, owners; Harvey Thompson, contractor 566

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 103d St, 80 x100; order, under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896, on Adolph J. H. Meyer by E. L. Begin to Maxwell & Dempsey .....

8TH AV, 880; August Kampfner against Charles Albert, owner; John Johnson, contractor 49

80TH ST, 240 East; McCahill & Co. against Elizabeth Dannicke, owner; Peter Keller, contractor 67

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—GEORGE F. HODGMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $20,107 against George F. Hodgman of 459 Broadway, as indorser on four notes of the Hodgman Rubber Company, in favor of the Ninth National Bank.

—PIERRE P. KELLER.—Thomas Nolan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Pierre P. Keller of 5 Harrison Street, by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, on the application of P. & E. Ruhlmann. Mr. Keller is general manager of a cold-storage warehouse.

—CANO PATENT POCKETBOOK COMPANY.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Cano Patent Pocketbook Company of 254 Pearl Street and appointed the temporary receiver, Arthur M. Wiener, permanent receiver. The liabilities were $8,762; assets, $4,100.

—ANDREA PIRANDELLO.—John B. B. Fiske has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Andrea Pirandello, fruit commission merchant, of 15 State Street, by Judge McCarthy of the City Court, on the application of the National Broadway Bank. He began business about two years ago.

—M. EUGENE HEMMENDINGER.—Schedules of M. Eugene Hemmendinger, diamond setter at 5 Maiden Lane, show liabilities $5,088; nominal assets, $7,225; actual assets, $600. Included in the nominal assets is $6,330 diamonds and cash which Mr. Hemmendinger claimed he had in a wallet that was either lost or stolen from him on Oct. 30, and not found.

—GEORGE T. SMITH.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against George T. Smith for $895 in favor of Theodore Schmalholz & Son for a meat bill from Sept. 17 to Oct. 31. It was obtained on the ground that he lives at Los Angeles, Cal., and was served on several persons here. It said that he was the manager of the dairy kitchen on Fourteenth Street which was closed on Wednesday night, although the initial of the middle name in the attachment papers is not the same, the person always having been known as George D. Smith.

—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday made a levy at the office of the American Association, which has a collection agency and printing establishment at 178 Fulton Street, on an execution for $1,997 in favor of Frederick H. Lawrence, the President. The business was started in 1883, and was incorporated under New-Jersey laws in November, 1891, with a capital stock of $60,000. The company, it is said, was also interested in the Reporter Printing Company and the Sunbeams Publishing Company. Manager Frankish said yesterday that the judgment obtained by Mr. Lawrence was to establish a claim for money due him; that it is an internal matter, and that the company is solvent.

Out of Town.

—JOHN MATTSON.—John Mattson, dealer in men's furnishing goods, Chicago, made an assignment to John C. Burmeister yesterday. Assets, $4,500; liabilities, $7,000.

—MRS. ROSA GERSON.—Executions on judgments aggregating $70,000 were issued in Philadelphia yesterday against Mrs. Rosa Gerson, dealer in millinery goods, 40 North Eighth Street, that city. An assignment has been made, but the assets and liabilities are not announced. The place of business is closed.

—PHILIP STORK.—An order of Judge Van Wyck of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was filed here yesterday, appointing John M. Ward receiver, in supplementary proceedings, for Philip Stork, liquor dealer, of 1,326 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, on the application of David J. Steinhardt. Mr. Stork sold the saloon to his wife in July last, but the tax certificate is in his name.

—MARY E. & SARAH E. HAWES.—Mary E. & Sarah E. Hawes, proprietors of the Park City Theatre and the Auditorium, Bridgeport, Conn., filed papers of insolvency in the Probate Court yesterday. No statement of assets and liabilities was given. It is estimated, however, that the liabilities will be about $100,000 and the assets $150,000. This assignment is the result of numerous legal complications in which the Misses Hawes have been involved of late.

—PHILIP FAILING.—Judgment was entered here yesterday against Philip Failing of Fort Plain, N. Y., for $18,449, in favor of Theodore Kauffeld, as surviving partner of G. Cramer Kauffeld & Co. of this city. Mr. Failing guaranteed the payment of all indebtedness of B. H. & E. E. Elwood, silk manufacturers of Fort Plain, to G. Cramer Kauffeld & Co. for advances made by the latter firm from March 1, 1895, to April 1, 1896, on goods made by B. H. & E. E. Elwood, which goods when sold did not realize enough to pay the advances.

—A. ACCETTI & CO.—An attachment has been obtained here against A. Accetti & Co., jewelers, at 61 Main Street, Brooklyn, for $712, in favor of Abraham M. Bachrach of this city, on several notes of the former. It was stated in the papers that the store was cleaned out on the night of the 10th inst., and all the stock removed. It was valued at $2,500. There were four partners in the firm—Angelo Accetti, Michele Accetti, Michael Punzo, and Gaetano Gallo. Mr. Bachrach has been unable to find any of them since, except Michele Accetti, who has a banking business in part of the store. Mr. Bachrach had been negotiating with them for some days prior to the 10th inst. for an extension of his claim, and they represented that they had assets of $2,500 in stock and $5,000 in accounts, and owed only $1,600.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed to-day, Nov. 20:

ALTIERI, Tony—G. N. Manchester and another	440
AMICO, Anna D.—The New-York Mutual Gas Light Company	79
APGAR, Henry J.—F. W. Wright	159
ASHLEY, James M., Jr.—Seaboard National Bank	$12,139
BACH, Meyer—Abendroth Brothers	205
BERGER, Adolph F.—Armour Packing Company	1,206
BLAKELY, Dora H.—Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	34
BRAUER, John—The Morning Journal Association	29
CADIGAN, Lawrence F.—J. Engel and another	181
CASANOVA, Albert—Joseph Abbiati and another	40
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R.—J. R. Payne and others	111
CHUN, Chin Fin—Chu Po Nang	148
CLEMENTS, Charles—The Fairbanks Company	152
CLINTON, Henry T.—J. L. Payne and others	111
COHEN, Bernard—J. Vogel	31
COLWELL, William H.—E. Hamilton	385
CONNORS, Peter J.—J. J. Wallace	115
CUMMINGS, Minnie L.—Robert Kunitzer	228
DALHAUSER, Charles H., and C. Dornbusch—J. Murray and another	1,418
DOHERTY, Patrick and Hugh—The Union Nut and Bolt Company	1,546
DONOHUE, Thomas F. and Mary—A. C. Quackenbush	124
DUPELL, Charles—J. A. Blanchard, as receiver	119
EHEHALT, William—Hyman and Henry Sonn	723
EHLERS, Oscar—B. Nathan	380
EVANS, George C.—E. J. Welch	133
EVELETH, Walter, and C. S. Marks—Anna Boyd	196
FAILING, Philip—Theodore Kauffeld	18,449
FARRINGTON, Mary E.—Frederick C. Dexter (deficiency)	1,600
FITCHETT, Warren N.—E. H. Ferguson	185
FOERSTER, Catherine, as administratrix—Peter Beyer, (costs)	179
GAMBLE, William, and Rocco Russo or Rosi—William H. Wiley	5,295
GILLIE, William M., and others—Standard Varnish Works	206
GOETZ, Wolfgang—The Morning Journal Association	75
GRAHAM, Henry—Joseph Marmorstein	83
GRAINGER, Charles M. and Mary—G. Elbers	2,406
GWYNN, Fielding R., as executor, &c.—C. C. Leeds and others	274
HAENSCHEN, Emil—George C. Goeller	35
HARRIS, Frederick—J. L. Payne and others	111
HARTWELL, Horace E.—W. A. Werner and others	816
HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMpany—L. E. Linderman	7,136
HEINE, Henry—James A. Mets, Jr	594
HILTON, Albert B.—Headley and Farmer Company	1,979
HILLEBERT, Francis W.—E. Busch	98
HODGMAN, George F.—Ninth National Bank of New-York City	20,107
HOLZMAN, Leopold—Solomon Ruppel	395
HOUSMAN, Charles H. and Emma L.—Samuel J. Davenport	3,650
SAME—Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany	1,170
HUBER, George H., and Christian F. Gebhardt—P. S. Cremore	448
HUFFMEYER, Otto—J. McKesson and others	162
JAEGER, Andrew—R. C. Blancke	135
KENNEDY, Michael—The New-York Mutual Gas Light Company	67
KESSLER, Frederick—J. A. Blanchard, as receiver, &c	119
KINDGEN, John—A. Aubel	34
KITTLE, Edward B.—George W. Drumheller	172
KNEELAND,

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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HARE'S MEMOIRS.

His Unhappy Childhood—Landor, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Others.*

Several paragraphs from Mr. Hare's reminiscences have already been printed in this Review of Books and Art. Now that a full set of the advance sheets comes to hand from the publishers, we are able to present further evidence of the interesting character of the two large volumes. Mr. Hare has known Europe with peculiar intimacy for a long period, and has known many of the most eminent men of his time. His own family has been a remarkable one, and of many members of it he gives accounts scarcely less interesting than are the passages which related to persons outside of his family who were of greater distinction in the world.

•*•

Family Estrangements.

In the Autumn of 1833 my father rented the beautiful Villa Strozzi at Rome. Here on the 13th of March, 1834, I was born—the youngest child of the family, and a most unwelcome addition to the population of this troublesome world, as both my father and Mrs. Hare were greatly annoyed at the birth of another child, and beyond measure disgusted that it was another son.

I saw my father afterward, but he seldom noticed me. Many years afterward I knew Mrs. Hare well and had much to do with her, but I have never at any time spoken to her or of her as a "mother," and I have never in any way regarded her as such.

In the Autumn my father came alone to Hurstmonceaux Rectory. I remember him then—tall and thin, and lying upon a sofa. Illness had made him very restless, and he would wander perpetually about the rooms, opening and shutting windows, and taking down one volume after another from the bookcase, but never reading anything consecutively.

My father never once noticed my existence during his long stay at the rectory. On the last day before he left, my mother said, laughingly, "Really, Francis, I don't think you have ever found out that such a little being as Augustus is in existence here." He was amused, and said, "Oh, no, really!" and he called me to him and patted my head, saying, "Good little Wolf; good little Wolf!" It was the only notice he ever took of me.

It was when we were staying with Aunt Marianne, in 1839, that I first saw my real mother. I watched Mrs. Hare's arrival, and, through the banisters of the staircase, saw her cross the hall, and was on the tiptoe of expectation; but she displayed no interest about seeing me, and did not ask for me at all till late in the evening, when all enthusiasm had died away. "I hope the Wolf answered your expectations, or still better surpassed them," wrote my father to his wife from West Woodhay. He was in the habit of calling all his children by the names of beasts.

At the end of July my real mother, "Italima," with my sister, came to stay at the rectory. The visit was arranged to last a month, but unhappily on the second day of her stay, Italima went out with Aunt Esther. They came home walking on different sides of the road, and as soon as she entered the house Italima sent for post-horses to her carriage and drove away. I have never heard what happened, but Italima never came to the rectory again. Soon afterward she fixed her residence at Rome.

•*•

Brothers He Did Not Know.

At my sister's house, I now, at least on one occasion, met each of my brothers, but we never made the slightest degree of real acquaintance; indeed, I doubt if I should have recognized either of them if I had met him in the street. When my eldest brother, Francis, came of age, he had inherited the old Shipley property of Gresford, in Flintshire, quantities of old family plate, &c., and a clear £3,000 a year. He was handsome and clever, a good linguist, and a tolerable artist. But he had a love of gambling, which was his ruin, and before he was seven-and-twenty, (October, 1857,) he was in the Queen's Bench, without a penny in the world, with Gresford sold—Hurstmonceaux sold—his library, pictures, and plate sold, and £53,000 of debts. After Francis was released in 1860, he went to join Garibaldi in his Italian campaign, and, being a brave soldier, and, with all his faults, devoted to military adventure and impervious to hardships, he was soon appointed by the Dictator as his aide de camp.

It is one of the things I regret most in life that I never made acquaintance with William. I believe now that he was misrepresented to us, and that he had many good qualities; and I often feel, had he lived till I had the means of doing so, how glad I should have been to have helped him, and how fond I might have become of him.

I only once saw him while he was in the army, and only remember him as a great dandy, but I must say that he had the excuse that everything he wore became him. After he left the army he was buffeted about from pillar to post, and lived no one knows where or how. Our cousin Lord Ravensworth was very kind to him, and so was old Lady Paul; but to Hurstmonceaux, or Holmhurst, he was never invited, and he would never have been allowed to come. I have often thought since how very odd it was that when he died, neither my mother nor I wore the slightest mourning for him; but he was so entirely outside our life and thoughts, that somehow it would never have occurred to us.

•*•

Landor at Bath and Florence.

Mr. Landor lived alone with his beautiful white Spitz dog Pomero, which he allowed to do whatever it liked, and frequently to sit in the oddest way on the bald top of his head. He would talk to Pomero by the hour together, poetry, philosophy, whatever he was thinking of, all of it imbued with his own powerful personality, and would often roar with laughter till the whole house seemed to shake. I have never heard a laugh like that of Mr. Landor—"deep-mouthed Beotian Savage Landor," as Byron called him—such a regular cannonade. He was "the sanest madman and the maddest reasonable man in the world," as Cervantes says of Don Quixote. In the evenings he would sit for hours in impassioned contemplation.

When he left Florence, he had made over all he possessed to his wife, retaining only £200 a year—afterward increased to £400—for himself, and this sufficed for his simple needs. He never bought any new clothes, and a chimney sweep would have been ashamed to wear his coat, which was always the same as long as I knew him, though it in no way detracted from his majestic and lion-like appearance. But he was very particular about his little dinners, and it was about these that his violent explosions of passion usually took place. I have seen him take a pheasant up by the legs when it was brought to table and throw it into the back of the fire over the head of the servant in attendance. This was always a failing, and, in later days, I have heard Mr. Browning describe how in his fury at being kept waiting for dinner at Siena, he shouted: "I will not eat it now, I will not eat it if it comes," and when it came, threw it all out of the window.

At the same time nothing could be more nobly courteous than his manner to his guests, and this was as marked toward an ignorant schoolboy as toward his most distinguished visitor; and his conversation, while calculated to put all his visitors at their ease and draw out their best points, was always wise, chivalrous, pure, and witty.

When he last left the Villa Landore, it was because Mrs. Landor turned him out by main force. It was a burning day, a torrid Summer sun. He walked on, dazed, down the dusty road, the sun beating on his head. His life probably was saved by meeting Mr. Browning, who took him home. After some time Browning asked to take him to the Storys villa, at Siena, and he staid with them a long time. Mrs. Story says that nothing ever more completely realized King Lear than his appearance when he arrived, with his long, flowing white locks and his wild, far-away expression. But after a day of rest he seemed to revive. He would get up very early and sit for hours at a little table in the great hall of the villa, writing verses—often Latin verses.

"One day he wrote, and thundered out, an epigram on his wife:

From the first Paradise an angel once drove Adam;
From mine a fiend expelled me: Thank you, Madam.

•*•

Sterling and Carlyle.

John Sterling had been living at Hurtsmonceaux for several years as my uncle's curate, and was constantly at Lime or the rectory. I vividly recollect how pleasant (and handsome) he was. My mother used to talk to him for hours together, and he was very fond of her. With Mrs. Sterling lived her sister, Annie Barton, whom I remember as a very sweet and winning person.

I remember Carlyle coming to stay at the rectory, where they did not like him much. He came in a high hat—every one wore high hats then. The day he arrived, the wind blew his hat off into a ditch as he was getting over a stile; and he went off at once into one of his unbounded furies against "the most absurd, outrageous headcovering in the world, which the vanity of the Prince Regent had caused people to adopt."

•*•

Wordsworth, Ruskin, and Mrs. Browning.

From Foxhow and Rotha cottage we constantly visited Wordsworth and his dear old wife at Rydal Mount, and we walked with him to the Rydal Falls. He always talked a good deal about himself and his own poems; and I have a sense of his being not vain, but conceited. I have been told since, in confirmation of this, that when Milton's watch—preserved somewhere—was shown to him, he instantly and involuntarily drew out his own watch, and compared, not the watches, but the poets. The "severe creator of immortal things," as Landor called him, read us some of his verses admirably, but I was too young at this time to be interested in much of his conversation, unless it was about the wildflowers, to which he was devoted, as I was.

I was very sorry afterward that during this visit we never saw Mrs. Browning, who died in 1861, before we were at Florence again. We used to hear much of her—of her peculiar appearance, with her long curls, and (from illness) her head always on one side; of the infinite charm of her conversation; of her interest in spiritualism; how she would endeavor to assert her belief in it in her little feeble voice, upon which Browning would descend in his loud tones; but they were perfectly devoted to each other.

A great contrast to the Italians at Turin was Mr. Ruskin, whom we saw constantly. He was sitting all day upon a scaffold in the gallery, copying bits of the great picture by Paul Veronese. My mother was very proud of my drawings at this time, and gave them to him to look at. He examined them all very carefully, and said nothing for some time.

I said to him: "Do you admire all Paul Veronese's works as you do this?" He answered: "I merely think that Paul Veronese was ordained by Almighty God to be an archangel, neither more nor less; for it was not only that he knew how to cover yards of canvas with noble figures and exquisite coloring, it was that it was all right. If you look at other pictures in this gallery, or any gallery, you will find mistakes, corrected perhaps, but mistakes of every form and kind; but Paul Veronese had such perfect knowledge he never made mistakes."

•*•

Romances of the Peerage.

The Lady Anne S. Giorgio I have mentioned began at this time to fill a great part in our life. She was a Roman Catholic, and used to say that she had become so (at sixteen) on account of the poor apology which she found made for Protestantism in Robertson's "Charles V.," which she had been reading. Lady Anne was one of the daughters of that beautiful Lady Oxford, whose offspring were named "the Harleian Miscellany."

The husband of Lady Anne was only a "cavaliere." They were dreadfully poor, and lived at a little farm somewhere in the hills above Spezia, where two boys and a girl were born. But Lady Anne did not mind poverty; she fattened her chickens and pigs for the market, she studied botany and all the ologies by herself, and she taught her children. After she became a widow, she heard one day that her father, Lord Oxford, from whom she had been separated from childhood, was passing through Italy, and she threw herself in his way upon the staircase in the inn at Sarzana. When he found who she was, he was delighted both with her and her children. He said: "I have done nothing for you hitherto, and I can do nothing for you after my death, for my affairs are arranged and they cannot be altered; but whatever you ask me to do now shall be granted." "Then," said Lady Anne, "you have always looked down upon me and despised me, because my husband was a simple 'cavaliere.' You are going to Rome; get me created a Countess in my own right, and then you will despise me no more." And Lord Oxford went to Rome, and, by his personal influence with the Pope, to whom he had great opportunities of being useful, his daughter Anne was created a Countess in her own right, and her sons became titular Counts and her daughter a Countess.

My grandmother's first cousin, John, Earl of Strathmore, (who left £10,000 to my grandfather,) was a very agreeable and popular man, but by no means a moral character. Living near his castle of Streatlam was a beautiful girl named Mary Milner, daughter of a market gardener at Staindrop. With this girl he went through a false ceremony of marriage, after which, in all innocence, she lived with him as his wife. Their only boy, John Bowes, was sent to Eton as Lord Glamis. On his deathbed Lord Strathmore confessed to Mary Milner that their marriage was false, and that she was not really his wife. She said: "I understand that you mean to marry me now, but that will not do; there must be no more secret marriages!" and, ill as he was, she had every one within reach summoned to attend the ceremony, and she had him carried to church and was married to him before all the world. Lord Strathmore died soon after he re-entered the house, but he left her Countess of Strathmore. It was too late to legitimatise John Bowes.

•*•

Peabody and the Crown Prince.

Addie Hay was often the companion of our excursions. His sister Ida did the honors at splendid parties, which were given by Mr. Peabody, the philanthropist, so I was invited to them. Mr. George Peabody—"Uncle George," as Americans used to call him—was one of the dullest men in the world; he had positively no gift except that of making money, and when he was making it he never parted with a penny until he had made hundreds of thousands, and then he gave vast sums away in charity.

There was, however, at least one very interesting story connected with George Peabody's life. He was going to Berlin for some important financial meeting, in which he was to take a prominent part. On the way his carriage broke down, and he was in despair as to how he was to get on, when a solitary traveler passed in a carriage and offered to take him up. Soon they began to converse. "I had a remarkably good dinner to-night," said George Peabody; "guess what it was." "Well, I guess a good turkey." "Better than that," said Peabody, slapping his companion on the knee. "Well, a piece of Welsh mutton." "Better than that," with another slap; "why, I've had a prime haunch of venison from a Scotch forest." Soon they were approaching Berlin, and every one saluted the carriage as it passed. "May I ask to whom I am so much indebted for my drive?" said Peabody. "Well, guess," said his companion, as they were passing some soldiers who saluted. "Well, I guess you are a Captain in the army." "Better than that," said the stranger," slapping Peabody on the knee. "Well, perhaps you're a General." "Better than that," with another slap. "Well, Sir, I am—the Crown Prince of Prussia."

*THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Augustus J. C. Hare. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

ZANGWILL'S NEW BOOK.*

In "Without Prejudice," Mr. Zangwill touches on most conceivable topics, and with the lightest, often the keenest, of touches. One may take him seriously or not, according to the mood. What he has to say is always wittily said. It is not London alone which occupies the author's attention. He gives his impressions of other characteristic towns—Aberdeen, Antwerp, Buda-Pesth, Chicago, Florence, Glasgow, and Paris. As the most observant of men, with the keenest of perceptive powers, nothing escapes Zangwill. His present book is a revised selection of the articles' written during late years for an English paper. The writer has already secured a large circle of American readers, who were impressed by his "Children of the Ghetto," "Ghetto Tragedies," and "The Master."

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Waking Up Verlaine.

Passing through a dark courtyard, I had to mount interminable stone stairs, lighting foul French matches as I went to relieve the blackness. At last I arrived outside his door, very near the sky. I knocked. A voice called out, "I've gone to bed." I explained my lateness, and said I would call to-morrow. "No, no! Attendez!" I heard him jump out of bed, stumble and grope about, and then strike a match; and in another instant the door opened, and in the interstice appeared a homely night-capped bourgeois pulling on his trousers. There flashed on me incongruously the thought of our English Laureate's stately home by the sea, in which, jealously guarded by hedges and flunkeys, the poet chiseled his calm stanzas; and all the vagabond in me leaped out to meet the unpretentious child of Paris. He greeted me with simple cordiality; and, ugly and coarse though his face was, it was lit up throughout by a pleasant smile. His notorious leg was bandaged, but not repulsively. No, "homely" is the only impression I shall ever have of Verlaine, the man. Even in that much-maligned "Macabresque" head of his there was more of the bon homme than of the poet or the satyr. The little garret was his all in all; a bed took up half the space. On the table stood the remains of supper. A few shelves of books, a sketch or two, and a bird cage with a canary were the only attempts of ornament.

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So Much the Thousand Words.

I have always figured to myself Trollope's novels as all written on a long, endless scroll of paper rolled on an iron axis nailed up in his study. The publishers approach to buy so many yards of fiction; the shopman, Anthony, scissors in hand, unrolls the scroll and snips off at the desired point. This counter-jumping conception of the muses prevails with the customers to-day, with the editors who buy fiction at so much a thousand words. Carlyle—Heaven preserve me from finishing a book as he did his "French Revolution," to lose it and write it all over again!—had the truer idea when he suggested that authors should be paid by what they do not write. But it was reserved for the libraries to reach the lamest conception of literature. Their clients enjoy the privilege of having so many books at a time, a book being a book, just as an orange is an orange.

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What Only One Novelist Sees.

All novels are written from the novelist's point of view. They are his vision of the world. They are not life, but individual refractions of it. The ironical pessimism of Thomas Hardy is as false as the sentimental optimism of Walter Besant or the miso androus meliousism of Sarah Grand. What Hall Caine happily calls "the scenic view of life" of Dickens is no more true than the philosophic view of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Each is existence viewing itself through a single medium. "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is as false as "Lorna Doone" or "Plain Tales from the Hills." Life, large, chaotic, inexpressible, not to be bound down by a formula, peeps at itself through the brain of each artist, but eludes photography. This is the true inwardness of the Proteus myth. The humorist alone, by presenting life in its own eternal contradictoriness, by not being tied down to one point of view, like his less gifted brother, comes nearest to expressing its elusive essence. The great novelists are Fielding, Cervantes, Flaubert, Thackeray.

*WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By I. Zangwill, author of "The Master" and "Children of the Ghetto." 12mo. New-York: The Century Company.

Women marry to get into society; men to get out of it.—Taine.

If anything could engage me to visit Rome to endure the sight of her scarred and awful ruins, telling their grave stories upon the ground in the midst of eunuchs and fiddlers; if I could let charnel houses and opera houses, Consuls and Popes, tribunes and Cardinals, orators and preachers, clash in my mind, it would be that I might afterward spend an hour in solitude where the pyramid of Cestius points to the bones of Keats and Shelley.—Landor

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Mrs. Wright's New Book.*

About the beginning of the holiday season parents renew their clamor for books that shall teach and yet be not too heavy for light young minds to carry, and year by year the supply increases to meet the constantly increasing demand. A century ago one such book was an epoch-making event. We still recall the redoubtable Mr. Barlow, the docile Harry Sandford, and the much less docile Tommy Merton, who, nevertheless, went home a reformed character, remarking: "Should I ever be tempted to relapse, ever for an instant, into any of my former habits, I will return hither for instruction, and I hope you will again receive me." For half a century at least "Sandford and Merton," in spite of its stilted style and very unyouthful sentiments, maintained its prestige.

About the middle of this century it was followed by some excellent translations from the French. One of these, Macé's "Mouthful of Bread," is already a classic, and a book called "Dame Nature," by the author of "Picciola," deserves to be.

These in their turn disappeared from the holiday counters, and gave place to a new line of "Juvenile Publications," the list of which within the last ten years has swollen like a river in a storm.

The modern parent afloat upon the flood is safe in snatching at "Tommy-Anne," one of the most recent of the children's books published for this year's trade. Mrs. Wright not only knows her natural history, but she knows her children, and has a whimsical fancy that wins its way to their hearts. Her motto might well have been that of Wordsworth's simple creed: "And 'tis my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes." Tommy-Anne is a little girl whose sympathies are with the outdoor world, and who, like other imaginative children, believes implicitly in the kinship of all created things. The only bar between her and the dear dumb things about her lies in their lack of the gift of tongues. In coming close to the heart of nature, Tommy-Anne receives a pair of magic spectacles, which enable her not only to see clearly into the meaning of things, but also to hear and comprehend the languages of birds and flowers and beasts, making her days a long succession of true fairy tales. With her little dog Waddles, who is not less delightful than his mistress, she roams the fields, learning the secrets of nature's vast commonewalth ,its economics and rivalries, its ties of brotherhood, and its threatenings of anarchy, perceiving at the base of everything the essential principle of obedience to law. The following passage, setting forth an incidental conversation between Tommy-Anne and a mole, will illustrate Mrs. Wright's method of conveying information:

"'We did not eat the tulips,' said a very squeaky voice coming from the earth in front of her. 'We never eat vegetables, and we do not kick up our hills, or do anything so vulgar; we push the earth out of our way with our hands.'

"'Who are you?' said Tommy-Anne, putting her ear to the ground.

"'One of the common shrew moles, who live under your garden, and you have been saying whoppergrasses about us.'

"'What is a whoppergrass?'.

"'Whoppergrass is a word we have for a lie. It is that rank kind of grass that grows in bunches that the cows leave untouched; it sticks in the throat and not even a starving rabbit can swallow it; so when any one of us underground folk says something that his neighbors cannot swallow we call it a whoppergrass.'

"'It looks as if you had eaten the bulbs, anyway, for there you are now close by them.'

"'Do you house people accuse each other of doing things for a little reason like that?'

"'Yes, very often, and Aunt Prue always does. It's what is called c-l-r-c-u-m-s-t-a-n-t-i-a-l evidence, father says, judging from the way things look, you know.'

"'It's a very poor way; in heart of nature's garden, things are mostly the way they don't look. In the first place, I told you that we don't eat vegetable food, and that should have settled the matter.'

"'What do you eat, then?'

"'Earthworms, chiefly, yards and miles of them, and a great many other kinds of worms besides—cutworms, grubs, slugs, and beetles. In fact, all sorts of underground things that otherwise would kill your plants and trees.'"

Children led thus gently into the paths of pleasure and knowledge will not be apt to lack resource. Their observation once awakened, life unfolds as a long series of interesting experiences to which even the fly on the pane or the grass of the lawn contributes. Tommy-Anne's friends of the field and the forest are not stiff little pedants offering each his quota of information; but rollicking creatures ready to enter into the fun of the day. Mrs. Wright goes so far as to supply some of them—the chipmunks—with bicycles of a most original make!

"The wheels were large toadstools, with little brown ground-snakes for tires, the frames were frogs, who held wishbones in their mouths for handlebars; the saddles were grasshoppers, whose long legs made fine easy springs; while the chain and other parts were formed by inch-worms holding each other head and tail."

It is this sort of thing that sets keen little wits to work and supplies food to fanciful little brains. With all respect to folk-lore and antiquity, we think it more wholesome for the average adolescent mind than the history of Princes riding round the world to find the singing leaves and cutting off the heads of many-headed monsters, or the adventures of the remarkable giant killer, or even the abuse and subsequent triumph of the virtuous Cinderella. And whatever sends the cramped little figure huddled in an armchair by a window out to the busy scene under the great sky to finger and question as Darwin must first have fingered and questioned renders a service to humanity from the physical as well as the mental point of view.

*TOMMY-ANNE AND THE THREE HEARTS. By Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "Birdcraft," "The Friendship of Nature," &c. With illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Hirsch on Max Nordau.*

If Dr. William Hirsch's notable volume was written with the sole purpose of confuting Max Nordau's ideas, then the burning of the candle was beyond the worth of the play. Few can have taken Nordau's eccentricities in a serious guise. What the author of "Genius and Degeneration" does is to give what is the clearest and best ideas as to the production and spread of mental maladies, and in his thorough study of psychiatry he shows the fullest knowledge. It was only in 1792 that Pinel struck the fetters off the patients at Bicêtre and began to treat them humanely, and as late as 1818 Esquirol reported to the Ministry "that criminals, not to say brutes, were better treated in France than were the insane."

Strange it is that derangement of the mind has in all times had "no inconsiderable influence upon the course of history and the development of civilization." It cannot be denied that in society as we find it to-day there are what might be called unwholesome mental conditions, but these are not crazes. Once on a time a simple eccentricity made a man suspected, especially if his speech showed a departure from the ordinary faith, and so in the past thousands of perfectly innocent people, supposed to be bewitched or under the influence of the devil, were burned or strangled. Up to almost the close of the last century there were many who believed that the main cause of insanity was sin.

The alienist of to-day is positive that there is the closest association between mental and bodily maladies. Generally, as Dr. Hirsch states it, "in the majority of bodily diseases some affection of the mental powers is visible," or "mental and bodily disease is quite inseparable"; and accordingly "a rational treatment of psychosis must be based upon a solid foundation of general medical skill." From the utter ignorance of a hundred years ago, we are better prepared to judge what are the various phases of insanity, and so have made the cure of the demented a real branch of medical science. But somehow we have narrowed down the boundaries until we have almost come to fancy that any one who is not like ourselves is to use a vulgar expression, "off his head." We are apt to include, as does Nordau, not only those supremely gifted as insane, but those beneath the general run of man, whom we call idiots. Dr. Hirsch, following out to the utmost this idea, refutes the easily accepted modern doctrine that all criminals are insane.

In his study of genius, so often declared to be akin to madness, Dr. Hirsch studies the matter in its psychological and psychiatric significance, and finds that the errors entertained are numerous, arising generally from the gradual modifications of the meaning of scientific terms employed.

First, what are the limits of insanity? How are we to draw the line between what are normal and abnormal conditions? Remember how varied are human minds. A sane man suddenly receives the news of the death of a son. "He will experience an intense depression of feeling, and will very likely be overcome with grief." What passes around him he is unconscious of. One man may display heroic qualities, and fight down his anguish, while another will not, can not, restrain his grief. The sane man must appreciate grief. Take another person who is indifferent to such a misfortune; that is certainly a case of psychical anaesthesia, and insensibility is a sign of mental disease. But then our spirits may be depressed from very much less serious causes, those which may be deemed really trifling. The young lady's father refuses the furs she has set her mind on having, or no tickets are obtainable for the Horse Show, or rain prevents her airing her elegant costume, and she bursts into tears. You may call it, if you please, a case of excessive sensitiveness wherein your grown-up daughter shows the same qualities as does the little girl six years old.

If this oversensitiveness is carried to excess, this tendency to excitability to tears about what is so very little, it has a name, and is called psychical hyperoesthesia. Sometimes unfortunately the mind of a man or woman is in everlasting gloom, and that may be called that grave mental condition, known as melancholia. You may laugh until you split your sides, and roar if a straw tickles you. You may become hysterical if you win a big prize in the lottery, but if there is a tendency to overexuberance from a trifling cause, that betokens some kind of mental disorder, want of balance, for the merry laugh might change suddenly into "foaming rage," and that is mania. No one of us is the "mens sana in corpore sano," and the indigestion of to-day has its effects on our spirits. The painter who throws down his brush or the author his pen, will say "I am not in the mood to-day." These are slight, insignificant irregularities, but then there are those who, giving constant rein to "every freak," entirely lose their working qualities. As Dr. Hirsch writes it: "The difference between a particular disposition and insanity is but a question of more or less."

Where the author is of exceeding interest is where he gives the symptoms of that mental trouble known as the delusion. "The general public imagines that delusions consist essentially in believing something which is utterly absurd. Nothing could be more erroneous." Let us take the Spiritualists. There is the dunce who believes in Spiritualism because he has too much credulity. Another believer in Spiritualism may be a learned man, who has seen some trick, which he thinks not a trick at all. Then he explains legerdemain by means of Spiritualism. The third person is insane, but only as far as Spiritualism is concerned. We know that two men are never exactly corporeally alike, so mentally they differ. Some are bodily strong, others mentally weak—and mental characters vary.

In his study of what is genius, Dr. Hirsch presents all the definitions, not one of them being satisfactory. The Greek derivation of the word has brought about confusion. Through the medium of the Pythian priestess, a genius spoke. Some divine personality led Miltiades to glory, attuned Homer's song, and bid Plato be wise. There was even in the Middle Ages the idea entertained that "the divine spark" in man emanated from the Holy Ghost. Science declines giving any definition of genius—only thinks that it has a creative power. Jean Paul Richter believed that genius made a man a sleepwalker, who in his dreams accomplished what he could not do when awake. That idea may do for the poet, but not for the man of science. Newton never dozed. He might have been abstracted. Genius has its moods, and seems to require certain stimulants.

We are inclined to think that Lombroso's books, from their positive character, have led to erroneous ideas on the subject of psychiatry. In his special chapter on the "Physiology of Genius," he presents far too many people deemed the possessors of genius, who had no claim to the divine afflatus, and Lombroso's conclusion is certainly false that between the physiology of the man of genius and the pathology of the insane there are not a few points of agreement. Dr. Hirsch makes a thorough investigation of Wagner, and by no means agrees with Nordau in his classing the musician as among the degenerate. Nordau is perhaps unjust to Wagner, nevertheless there were innumerable flaws in the character of the man who made the "Leit motive." As to the sweeping assertions made by Nordau, that humanity is on the down grade, sliding into insanity, every healthy man laughs at the idea.

Dr. Hirsch shows that extreme thoroughness which is the conspicuous trait of the German scholar. Perhaps as all his salient characters are Teutons, we are not as much at home with them as with those of English origin, but of this the author is aware, believing that the highest type of man, such as was Goethe, is well known to the English reader. The translation is exceedingly well done.

*GENIUS AND DEGENERATION, A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

Haggard's Newest Work.*

Readers are not as sentimental as they were in M. de Chateaubriand's time, and if "Atala" or "Les Natchez" were issued to-day admirers of them would be comparatively few. We do not speak for the British world, but certainly the American one takes but slight interest in that African drama of which Mr. Rider Haggard is the prime impresario.

The opening of "The Wizard" is promising. The Rev. Thomas Owens has a beautiful church in an out-of-the-way country. He enjoys a good living and can afford to drink a neat bottle of port. There are few souls to save, and the Rev. Mr. Owens, who is a bit of a mystic, suffers from ennui. A preacher occupies on a certain Sunday the pulpit, and the new man is a missionary. He tells Owens his story, how he had barely escaped with his life from a savage tribe in mid-Africa, who named themselves the Sons of Fire. Their head wizard there had dared the missionary, as a follower of Christ, to perform a miracle. A man was executed, and the King of Fire had asked the missionary's companion to bring the dead man to life. Neither of the missionaries having the power of resuscitating dead negroes, one brother was at once killed and the other driven out of the Land of Fire. It is the survivor who tells the incident. Then the Rev. Thomas Owens's imagination is ablaze. He offers his charge to the missionary, and the Church of England man goes to Africa.

This is Mr. Haggard's opportunity. The story at once takes on the regulation African swing, and is not pleasing, because of the admixture of paganism and Christianity. The idea entertained is that faith works miracles even in wild Africa.

*THE WIZARD. By Rider Haggard. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Julian Ralph's Stories of China.*

We all remember the prints in the geography descriptive of China, its ways and customs, and may be fairly positive that Chinamen wear pigtails; but we must disabuse our minds about everything else, says Julian Ralph, for China is so vast, manners and customs differ so much in the many provinces, that what might hold good for one part would be impossible for another. "No matter what one man writes about China," he says, "the next writer will contradict him. A description of anything Chinese in one standard work is little, if at all, like a description of the same thing in the next treatise upon that people. Marco Polo has been called a liar for centuries, and now it is his defamers who are accused of falsehood, while the truth stands between, holding out a friendly hand on each side." We must say good-bye, then, to the Abbé Huc, to Williams, and to Smith, and pin our faith, as far as Chinese matters go, to no one in particular.

Mr. Ralph fancied at first that he had the Chinese marriage ceremony about right. There was that sedan-chair business, where the bride is stowed away like a bale of goods and then dumped at the groom's door. "You go out and knock on the door of the chair with your fan and bid her come out," said the representative of Franklin Square to a Chinaman. His reply was: "My go no knock on door. No b'long Shanghai custom for man go knock woman's chair." Then the Chinaman explained his customs. "My waitee in my house, in my bedloom, top side. Bime by woman have come. My fiend he call out: 'Hi-yah! woman have come; supposee you come down and see her.'" Whether Mr. Ralph ever did get full explanations of what were the marriage ceremonies we do not know. Probably, had he waited for the last one of them, he would be in China to-day, noting it all down.

Mr. Ralph, who is the merriest of raconteurs, is delighted with China. People rarely, if ever, were rude to him. He excepts an old hag, who cursed at him up and down, but he forgives her. There was a great deal of curiosity, of course, engendered by his presence. He made friends with the Chinamen, especially with the children, and they called him "Yan ce-sang," or the foreign mister, and never once was "Yan kwei-zu," or foreign devil, sounded in his ears. As pretty a scene as any was where Mr. Ralph, having an excess of tapioca pudding, fed a crowd of children, who, assembled on the banks of the canal, were waiting to see the passing of a house-boat, the Swallow. It must have been jolly to witness the author ladling out pudding with a long plated spoon to the infants and their grandfathers and grandmothers.

A good idea of the extreme care the Chinese take of their fields may be had from the following passage: "Every handful of earth was almost literally passed through the hands of the cultivators; every leaf was inspected; every inch was watered, manured, watched, and cared for as a retired Englishman looks after his back garden." The result "was a fertility beyond compare, a glory of vegetation, a universality of cultivation that permitted no waste places."

Contrasting China, with its vastness, and Japan within its narrower sphere, Mr. Ralph writes that in Japan everything is "humorously, though picturesquely, little," and that Japan "is made up of petty mountains peopled by a stunted, kiln-dried humanity," and he calls Japan "a steaming teapot."

The author visited Quonsan and Soochow, but was more in love with the country than with the cities. The most pleasant of all trips must be that taken in a house-boat, and Mr. Ralph's description of this kind of life is in his best manner. He tells of his special servants, the "Old Great," the master of the boat, and of Ananias, his particular Chinese boy, who was supposably a liar of extraordinary merit.

"Alone in China" has a fairly sad conclusion, and it may be said, as far as an American woman was concerned, that she was served right. The prettiest of all the stories is "The Love Letters of Superior Gold," whose nickname was "Tea-cup." In these stories the author adds considerably to our knowledge of woman's life in China. Mr. Weldon's illustrations are capital, and the volume is beautiful in type, paper, and binding.

*ALONE IN CHINA, and Other Stories. By Julian Ralph. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Dogs and Men.†

Col. Hawkins's title, "Better than Men," refers to dogs. The old theology of the pessimistic school held that since Adam's apple eating man has been born into the world morally corrupt, while the other theory has held that human beings are born innocent, but fall from grace. Each theory has for results unfortunate conditions. It is the parental qualities,

†BETTER THAN MEN. By Rush G. Hawkins. 16mo. New-York: J. W. Bouton.

the author believes, which have most to do with forming the characters of men and women, providing they live under a wise political organization. With the dog and the horse, however, the better qualities are inherent. They are "born with them, grow stronger with time, and their almost perfect and complete development is natural, and continues without aid, example, or instruction." The "inherent moral qualities" Col. Hawkins believes to be natural to certain animals. "The affection of the dog for those whom he loves" is "actually boundless." When, as the author tells us, he saw a Newfoundland dog "leap from a bridge into a rapid running deep creek and rescue a two-year-old child from death," the animal appreciated "the value of a critical moment, and it estimated not only the magnitude but the quality of the danger."

We might remark, however, that the dog of to-day, as Prof. Shaler has so well explained, is the result of the care man has taken of him. The love the dog shows his master can only be the result of the kindness shown to special animals, which continues through hundreds of thousands of years, and so we take the opportunity of saying an encouraging word "en passant" for the man.

Col. Hawkins draws pleasantly on his reminiscences, and is happy when he describes his younger days in New-Hampshire, when he had for comrades "a calico horse" and a stray dog. Horse, dog, and man were upon the most familiar terms, and loved and respected each other. A very amusing story is one about Tim the bear cub, whose master kept a popular house of entertainment on Lake Pontchartrain, near New-Orleans, in 1848. Tim lived in "a pleasant corner of the barroom," and was often treated to strong spirits sweetened to his taste, and soon the cub became a confirmed tippler, and when tipsy "was the incarnation of animal happiness." When he happpened to be sober, he always "craved strong drink." In time, however, as Tim grew to full bearhood, his appetite for drink increased. When in his cups, he never was cross, resembling in this case more the Russian than the Anglo-Saxon. When Tim was full grown, he had to be sold to a showman because he was a nuisance, and his "degradation, like that of the North American Indian, came from contact with our superior Western civilization."

Granting that the dog is the most admirable of all God's lower creation and man's true friend and companion, between the dog and the horse, as to intelligence and affection, there is a wide gap. We never can be as familiar with a horse as with a dog. We are the master of the horse and the dog is our master. Concerning the elephant there has been of late much adverse criticism. Maybe his great bulk and his enormous strength have made man afraid of him, and so we are always on our guard. His intelligence is unquestioned, but under confinement he seems, as Col. Hawkins states it, to resent his loss of liberty. Perhaps the mental condition of the elephant may be compared to that of a great overgrown child given to mischief and at times to uncontrollable fits of anger.

All the stories the author gives of dogs are authentic, and are neatly told. He pleads for the rights of animals, "at least in the way of kindness and appreciation." His volume is beautifully printed. Type, paper, and margins show the taste in such matters with Col. Hawkins's long devotion to the study of early printing, in illustration of which he has an unrivaled private collection, has given him.

A Great War in a Romance.*

The raison d'être for Louis Tracy's "The Final War" might seem impossible, and yet for what reason, save for purposes of carnage, have all the Governments of Europe brought together their huge masses of armed men or constructed their enormous fleets? The objective point must be, and can be no other than, the desire for increased territory. Some one is to be attacked. As it is, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy are always "en guarde." It is absurd to think that there are peaceful intentions when nationalities glare at one another armed to the teeth.

Reviews of romance hardly enter into the domain of high politics, but the motives which bring about great wars and the incidents, as Mr. Tracy presents them, are no more out of the way than are the accidents in a love story. Before Waterloo there was a ball, and so a day or so prior to the general European engagement Mr. Tracy describes a grand entertainment as given at the British Embassy in Paris. With the French President and his wife, there are present the German and the Russian Ambassadors and the French Ministers of War and Marine. Lord Eskdale, the English Ambassador, who is the host, is a clever man. He suspects something, as his dispatches to the home office have been tampered with. There have been disquieting rumors. "Men have openly said on the boulevards and in the brasseries of Paris and the beer gardens of Berlin that the star of England was beginning to wane."

At the ball there is Captain Harrington, a military attaché of the embassy, and as a guest Frank Rodney, a junior Lieutenant in the Queen's Navy. Lord Eskdale is perplexed. He is positive that his cipher telegrams have been interfered with. Then he learns that all rapid communication between England and France has unaccountably broken down. Madame la Presidente is amiable, though showing nervousness, and Lord Eskdale studies her words. All of a sudden some of the higher French dignitaries excuse themselves and retire. At once the English Ambassador's suspicions are confirmed. The military attaché and the young naval officer are called in by the Ambassador and receive their instructions. England is not to be caught napping. England is fully prepared for all emergencies.

Then the author draws the picture of a scene at Versailles. The President of the French Republic, Count Holbach, M. Hanotaux, Count Caprivi, Gen. Gourko, are present seated round a table. The armies of Germany and France are to be united for the crushing of England. Caprivi quietly remarks that Great Britain is to be dismembered and that the simple question is how to share her dependencies. But there soon arises cause for dispute, for Russia wants not only Turkey, but claims India, and France Egypt. Germany wants Belgium, and will give back Alsace and Lorraine to France. Everything is cut and dried.

Mr. Tracy amplifies the picture and draws the scene in the House of Commons when the war storm bursts. At once Liberals and Conservatives join hands. Gladstone, who is still alive, for the scene is drawn in 1898, sends a thrilling message to the House. The Irish members join in for the common defense of the Queen, and there is a bit of humor in Dr. Tanner's speech. As representing Irishmen he says: "We are the more ready to take this step, Sir, because we see before us the prospects of a holy row worthy even of the energies of the Irish party."

Then the row, as Tanner called it, begins. Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts on the one hand, Lord Beresford on the other, let slip the dogs of war. France and Germany are met. Contests on the land and on the sea are described. The young Lieutenant, to intercept the enemy's fleet, blows up the Suez Canal. The author brings the United States into the scrimmage, and the bird of freedom flaps her wings. The Emperor of Russia takes a hand in the general row, and the Romanoffs have a hard time of it. In the nick of time a newly invented electric rifle England possesses turns the scales. The two young officers perform prodigies of valor and marry the girls they love.

"The Final War" is a capital story and full of action. Though Mr. Archibald Forbes might not approve of the strategy, the general reader may. Such a vast topic as a great war in Europe the author has treated in the cleverest manner.

Eminent Scoundrels.*

A form of symbolism rather too obvious and elemental, and not quite correct in principle, is illustrated by the covers in which appear Mr. Charles Whibley's collected essays on various unworthies, ancient and modern, English and French, who for one reason or another have won a place in the Walhalla of crime. The book is bound in blackened linen, smooth and hard, on which is traced in gold a gallows of severe simplicity. This tells the possible reader exactly what he will find on the pages within, thus giving him information he might have preferred to find for himself, and if he be a person with advanced ideas on matters of this kind he is almost sure to bother somebody with a little lecture to the effect that the appropriateness of a volume's exterior decoration should be recognizable, not before perusal, but after it. So only can the designer of a binding prove himself to be something more than a maker of labels and advertisements, so only can he manifest the delicate ingenuity that occasionally ennobles an art which, even at its best, is perilously near to mere skilled craftsmanship. Criticism of this sort, however, is not very profitable. Few people know or care whether the casings of books do or should have any relation to their contents, and perhaps the direct significance of covers like these will serve as an excellent lesson for the great primer class in bibliopegy.

Mr. Whibley has long been interested in the task of investigating the lives and mental characteristics of famous criminals. His taste runs especially to highwaymen, though he does not altogether disdain burglars and pickpockets of high degree. He has studied deeply the Newgate Calendar and those "Last Dying Confessions" once so popular with the British public, and his articles on the heroes and heroines of this curious literature are familiar to all readers of English periodicals. The more important of these essays, with others hitherto unpublished, form the work under consideration, which, very properly, he calls "A Book of Scoundrels." In it are to be found most of the facts and many of the fancies that, joined in nearly inextricable confusion, make up what have long passed as the biographies of Capt. Hind, Moll Cutpurse, Jonathan Wild, Ralph Briscoe, Gilderoy, "Sixteen-String Jack" Rann, Thomas Pureney, Jack Sheppard, Louis-Dominique Cartouche, James Hardy Vaux, George Barrington, David Haggart the Switcher, "Gentleman Harry" Simms, and three or four modern villains about whom no cloud of legend has gathered and who therefore hardly deserve a place in this pseudo-picturesque company.

The author is fond of contrasting one of these creatures with another and of showing the traits, real or fictitious, that distinguished them from the great crowd of criminals who never found biographers. These parallels are drawn with a well-assumed gravity that has the effect of humor, and each of the essays has, therefore, an intrinsic merit which most of the selected scoundrels, even when considered from the standpoints of sociology and popular mythology, entirely lack. Criminals, even of the kind catalogued above, would have singularly little literary value if the plain truth and nothing else could be told about them. In other days, as now, they formed a class whose members were monotonously alike, utterly unromantic, always dull of mind, and rarely displaying courage higher than that of rats in a corner or ingenuity of any kind whatever. Real highwaymen never gave the romancer much more than a hint for his pictures of dashing, gallant, magnanimous rogues, and investigation has deprived even Dick Turpin of all the picturesque accessories, equine, feminine, and other, with which kind tradition had provided him.

The criminal is a fool and always was. Any apparent ability he displays, such, for instance, as that of Jack Sheppard to break out of jail, is usually the direct result of physical degeneration, and his wits, when matched against those of the policeman, almost invariably fail to stand that far from trying comparison. Mr. Whibley has made his book worth reading, not by setting down the facts in regard to his scoundrels, but by contrasting their lives with their reputations and studying the causes of the difference between the one and the other. He has an easy style, whose elegance is made notable by the uncouthness and squalor of the people and scenes that nominally form his subject, and, though the real student of criminology will find but little new in the book, not a few people will learn from him for the first time many queer things like the origin of "Gilderoy's kite," what the "sixteen strings" were that gave Jack Rann his name, and the premature new-womanishness of Moll Cutpurse.

*THE FINAL WAR. By Louis Tracy. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*A BOOK OF SCOUNDRELS. By Charles Whibley. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY. By Poultney Bigelow. B. A. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Two volumes. $5.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND HER CIRCLE. By Clement K. Shorter. 8vo. New-York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

AUTHORS AND FRIENDS. By Annie Fields. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

WHITTIER, PROPHET, SEER, AND MAN. By B. O. Flower. 8vo. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company.

THE ADVENTURES OF MY LIFE. By Henri Rochefort. Arranged for English Readers by the author and Ernest W. Smith. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold. Two volumes. $7.50.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By James Bryce. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

GOVERNMENTS AND PARTIES IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE. By A. Lawrence Lowell. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $5.

THE COLONIAL PARSON OF NEW-ENGLAND. By Frank Samuel Child. 12mo. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NATIONS AND OF THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION. By George Park Fisher. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Herbert Walcott Bowen. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MY REMINISCENCES. By Luigi Arditi. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. An Autobiography, 1834-1858, and a Memoir by His Wife, 1858-1894. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

ANCIENT IDEALS. By Henry Osborn Taylor. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two volumes. $5.

ROME OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY. By John Dennie. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

Poetry.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE. Edited with Notes and Introductory Memoir. By Adolphus William Ward, M. A., Litt. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 2 vols. $3.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Large 8vo. Part XVI. Book VI. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

SMALL SONGS FOR SMALL SINGERS. By N. H. Neidlinger. Large 8vo. New-York: G. Schirmer.

POEMS. By Robert Loveman. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Science and Religion.

THE CURE OF SOULS. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

STORIES OF A SANCTIFIED TOWN. By Lucy S. Furman. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE STORY OF THE MINE. By Charles Howard Shinn. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

HALF HOURS IN FIELD AND FOREST. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

THE EARTH AND ITS STORY. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo. New-York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

EVERYBODY'S MEDICAL GUIDE. By M. D., (Lond.) London: Saxon & Co.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID. By J. H. Ingraham. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

THE CHURCH AND THE BIBLE. By William Brevoort Bolmer. 12mo. New-York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.

THE PILLAR OF FIRE. By J. H. Ingraham. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

THE THRONE OF DAVID. By J. H. Ingraham. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

WRITINGS OF SEVERN TEACKLES WALLIS. 8vo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. Four volumes. $8.

THE STORY OF AMERICAN COALS. By William Jasper Nicolls. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

Fiction.

IN THE FIRST PERSON. By Maria Louise Pool. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

ALONE IN CHINA, AND OTHER STORIES. By Julian Ralph. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

FADETTE. By George Sand. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

INTERLUDES. By Maud Oxenden. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

A WONDER BOOK, for Girls and Boys. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 75 cents.

STORIES, SKETCHES, AND STUDIES. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

DRED. A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp, together with Anti-Slavery Tales and Papers, and Life in Florida After the War. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 12 mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $3.

THE DWARF'S TAILOR, and other Fairy Tales. Collected by Zoe Dana Underhill. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

CLARISSA FURIOSA. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers, $1.50.

CASCOIGNE'S "GHOST." By G. B. Burgin. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

WOODLAND STORIES. By M. A. Hayes, &c. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

LITTLE FOLKS AND THEIR FRIENDS. By M. A. Hayes, &c. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

ALL SORTS OF STORIES. By M. A. Hayes, &c. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

A PURITAN'S WIFE. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE CAT AND THE CHERUB, AND OTHER STORIES. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH. By Gabriele D'Annunzio. 12mo. New-York: George H. Richmond & Co.

AN UNCROWNED KING. By Sydney C. Grier. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE STORY OF HANNAH. By W. J. Dawson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE ORIEL WINDOW. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

IN HONOR'S CAUSE. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SONNY. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 16mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

BEHIND MANHATTAN GABLES. By Edward Augustus Rand. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

DICK. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

WHAT CHEER! By W. Clark Russell. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

THE YOUNG GAME WARDEN. By Henry Castleman. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE CITY OF REFUGE. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A WINDOW IN THRUMS. AN EDINBURGH ELEVEN. By J. M. Barrie. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LITTLE MINISTER. By J. M. Barrie. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. Part I.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SNARE. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE UNJUST STEWARD. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE MANTELPIECE MINSTRELS. By John Kendrick Bangs. 18mo. New-York: R. H. Russell & Son.

THE CHILD, THE WISE MAN, AND THE DEVIL. By Coulson Kernahan. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

JUANA. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

UNCROWNING A KING. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. New-York: New-Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

JOURNAL OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH BANKS, Bart., K. B., F. R. S. Edited by Sir Joseph D. Hooker. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $7.

A PURITAN BOHEMIA. By Margaret Sherwood. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

MASTER ARDICK, BUCCANEER. By F. H. Costello. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE SEALSKIN CLOAK. By Rolf Boldrewood. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN, of J. By George Morgan. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

ONE OF GOD'S DILEMMAS. By Allen Upward. 16mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

LOVE IN THE BACKWOOD. By Langdon Elwyn Mitchell. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

BOOKS AND CULTURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

IDYLLE NUPTIALE. By Mme. E. Caro. 12mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 70 cents.

COW BOY. By Auzias Turenne. 12mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 70 cents.

SIMPLICITY. By A. T. G. Price. 16mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

MY BROTHERS. By Vincent Brown. 16mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

CAKES, CAKE DECORATIONS, AND DESSERTS. A Manual for Housewives. By Charles H. King. Philadelphia: Arnold & Co. $1.50.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the gulf swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1896.

TWO MEMOIR WRITERS.

After the autobiography of the late Mr. Hamerton come now the memoirs of Mr. Hare. Each writer has been known to a wide circle of readers, and yet neither has reached what could be called high distinction. Certain interesting points of similarity in the two lives give to the earlier pages of the two works characters remarkably alike. Each writer had an unhappy childhood. In the one case the father, made miserable by the loss of his wife, took to strong drink—deep potations of brandy were his daily indulgence—and he abused his son brutally. In the other, both parents regretted the son's birth, gladly turned him over to relatives, and never thenceforth paid him any attention—indeed, seldom ever saw him.

The two stories make melancholy reading. Such pictures of family life among well-to-do English folk are undoubtedly more common than the world is wont to suspect. The Englishman at his best is a charming being; at his worst he is an offense and a menace to the best interests of society.

But it is more remarkable still that both Mr. Hamerton and Mr. Hare should write with so much fullness and exactness of their family matters. The Englishman is commonly a man of much reserve, and has great family pride. But here are memoir writers who open wide the door to closets wherein hang grim and unlovely skeletons. In Mr. Hare's case the disclosures relate not only to his father and mother, but to many other relatives—to brothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins. Jealousies and small quarrels all are set forth with the utmost freedom and as if they were of weight and moment to the world at large. If one does not tire of them (family quarrels are things that most persons seldom tire of hearing described) one certainly never ceases to wonder at the hardihood of a writer devoid of wish to conceal such matters. Neither in Mr. Hamerton's case nor in Mr. Hare's were these details material to the formation of a character, except in the sense of being injurious; nor did they seriously aid in shaping a career.

Mr. Hare's life has been an industrious one, in a literary sense. He seems never to have been in great need of money wherewith to live. Travel (and he has seen a vast amount of it, so far as Europe is concerned) seems never to have been dependent on the getting of the means by which travel is made possible. To Rome, to Florence, to Paris, to the South of France, to German resorts, he went with a frequency that would delight many authors who seldom have seen Continental Europe.

But Mr. Hare's travels have borne significant and excellent fruit in his books of travel—books which deal with familiar cities in a way that makes them unconventional among such books, and has made them popular. Born in Rome, reared in an English rectory, educated in Oxford, a man of much leisure who has lived a family life in many large Continental towns, he has had the wide experience in his walks about Rome and Paris without which those books of his, charmed they never so powerfully, could not be books of such serious and peculiar value.

THE JESUIT RELATIONS.

From Cleveland comes the first volume of a translation and reprint of a long series of books, famous beyond most others to American historians and collectors of Americana—those extraordinary chronicles which the Jesuit missionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries wrote in America and sent to chiefs of their order in Paris and Rome. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, with a staff of translators, and published by the Burrows Brothers Company, the completed set, in sixty volumes, will constitute a work at once monumental and indispensable to historians.

Never before have these works been accessible to readers. Many of them existed only in a few scarce copies scattered over Europe and America; others existed only in manuscript form; still others had never been translated from the French or Latin. Even such as had been reprinted in the original languages had become scarce in that form. The present edition will accomplish the great task of making these works accessible to all. Although the edition is limited to 750 numbered sets, the libraries will all have a copy, and many private collections as well.

The thing which the editors and publishers have undertaken to do is to translate all these works, 172 in number, and print alongside the translation of each the original text side by side on facing pages. For the first volume Mr. Gold Thwaites has written an admirable introduction, telling the reader what these Relations are, what is their history, and what their value. At the end of the volume are bibliographical data and valuable notes, compiled from the best sources. Printed from large type, on fine paper, and illustrated with maps and portraits, the volumes offer an excellent specimen of book making, as creditable to Cleveland as it is surprising to New-York.

Strange was the neglect which these works met with in America for long years after they were written. Only about fifty years ago was their value really recognized, when Dr. O'Callaghan may be said to have almost discovered them, and when James Lenox began to collect them, thus laying, as it were, a very substantial cornerstone for his great library. Historians began also to recognize them, and perhaps we say not too much when we say that Parkman without them could not have written some of his books.

Praise of the missionary labors of the authors of these books has come from many writers besides Parkman—from Morgan, who declared their devotion to be "unsurpassed in the history of Christianity," to Campbell, who described how they "astonished their savage audiences with the splendor and imposing rites of the Romish Church." Among heroic men few have been greater, whether we regard the brutally murdered Jogues, who could run the gantlet and call it "a narrow road to Paradise," or Bressani, who, with only a thumb and finger left on his still bleeding right hand, wrote a letter with ink made of gunpowder mixed with water and used the earth for a table.

The authors of these chronicles lived with the Indians despite the squalor and the privations of such a life; they wore Indian dress, they submitted without murmurs to torture, and yet they were men of European education. All their sufferings could not prevent them from writing in language which in form and grace of expression, in clearness, life, charm, gives to their letters a potency and interest which even now must thrill and inspire their readers.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

New-York has already incurred no inconsiderable debt to enlightened and energetic women for progress recently made in city government, notably in the management of schools and in the cleaning of streets. As remarked last week in this column, it has incurred other debt, (some part of it of long standing and long wanting in proper recognition,) for that awakening of interest in its early history, which was begun by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

It is gratifying to learn that the work of Mrs. Lamb is now to be further carried forward by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice C. Royce, and Ruth Putnam, each of whom in other historic fields has won eminence for interesting work. Under the title of "The Half Moon Series" they have arranged to publish a series of papers on historic New-York, following in some degree the plan of the familiar "Old South Leaflets," which have done so good a work for Boston. The aim of the papers will be "to stimulate civic enthusiasm, an interest in the present, and a hope for the future of the city through a knowledge of its past."

These papers will be published once a month and among the subjects and writers which the editors are able already to announce are these: "The Stadt Huys of New-Amsterdam," by Alice Morse Earl; "Anneke Jans's Farm," by Ruth Putnam; "Wall Street," by Oswald G. Villard; "King's College," by John B. Pine; "Old Wells and Water Courses," by George E. Waring, Jr.; "Old Greenwich," by Elizabeth Bisland, and "Tammany Hall," by Talcott Williams. The papers will be sold for 5 cents each, or subscriptions will be taken by Brentano at 50 cents per year.

Of the early life and fortunes of their city New-Yorkers from these papers should learn many things and none perhaps more needed than the lesson of civic pride, of which in early times there was enough to put us moderns to shame. Our cosmopolitan population, so commonly cited as a cause of our indifference, has offered an easy way out of wounded pride; but it has been inadequate as an excuse. Too many real New-Yorkers, born and bred, many of them born and bred within gunshot of Madison Square, have shown no civic pride at all, and have really had none. But there is an awakening all around us, and may the "Half Moon Series" meet with all success in sounding loud and long the rising bell.

THE POSTER CRAZE.

The poster, as a mark of its successful career, has reached the dignity of having a book dedicated to its cause. "Posters in Miniature" (R. H. Russell & Son) has a brief introduction, written by Edward Penfield, but is almost wholly given up to reproductions of successful work by the masters of this minor art. In considering this volume, it is well to recall the fact that the end of life is not the poster. The thing may have many advocates in a business way, but not so many admirers as it had a year or two ago. The poster is constructed for the sole purpose of advertisement, and so supposably is that human being whose sole mission in life is to be a sandwich man.

The poster's progenitor was the bill poster of the theatre, with all its peculiar floridity of outline and its outrageous coloring. After a while came the sobriety of the modern poster, and with it improvement. Sometimes the tendency to be puritanical has been carried so far that we have figures of men with saturnine, soured faces and women's forms suggestive of Salvation Army folk in an aggressive mood. Nevertheless, looking through this volume, with its numerous prints, save an occasional French idea, the designs are marked by propriety. There are many which are impressive, and though their purpose is to help sell things, whether it be magazines or chocolates, milk or corsets, where there is good art, the art is never wasted.

The word "poster," from signifying something barely worth a second look, a piece of paper with printing on it stuck on a post, has taken on much wider scope. A thing printed in flaming colors, where all decency is outraged, is called "a poster," just as is a bit of work neat in design, clean in sentiment, affixed to a billboard. Jules Cheret is very clever and very improper, while Mr. Bradley, with great talent, is always decorous. We must confess dislike for Aubrey Beardsley, for his is the pencil of a cynic. He knows apparently nothing of the better class of men and women because apparently he has never lived with them. He is comparatively stronger when he draws a low English demimondane than when he attempts a sacred subject. Then he constructs a doll in damask and a mannikin in a surplice, and it is a sacrilege to call it the Virgin and child. Such art as Mr. Beardsley has wallowed in besmirches religious topics.

As showing high art in the treatment of subjects which are far apart, we should class among leading American artists Mr. J. C. Leyendecker. His August poster for The Century, "the woman with the flaming poppies," is broad, strong, and expressive work, and as a contrast we have his September poster, also for The Century, which is a perfect and delicate picture, to which the name of "poster" can hardly be applied.

One would hardly call Mr. Will H. Low's colored illustration in Scribner's, showing a woman kneeling, with flowers in her robe, a poster. Among Frenchmen Eugene Grasset, for his Napoleonic posters, holds high rank, and then, too, as in his work for the "Salon des Cent," he shows his force. An exceptionally strong man is Mucha. Edward Potthast's picture—we do not like to use "poster" in this case—is a charmingly pretty one of a girl reading her book, with a surrounding of green leaves.

A distinguished place must be allotted to Will H. Bradley. At first, when the rage was on, and the poster was brand-new, he followed somewhat the manner, but never the coarseness, of the leading Englishmen. He soon corrected himself. That cover which he made for The Inland Printer, showing a woman, with the water plants, reflected in a quiet pool, was nothing less than masterful work, and his reputation was established.

Edward Penfield's best work is unquestionably his Harper's for May, showing a woman holding a cat in each hand. We must not call Mr. C. D. Gibson a habitual and confirmed poster maker. His nicely drawn women are too good for that.

THE QUAINT LITTLE MAGAZINES.

In the growth of periodical literature—the growth in numbers, in character, and in typographical variety—there is no more curious phenomenon than that presented by what we have called the quaint little magazines, of which the Chap Book is perhaps the best representative, as it is also about the oldest of them all. As to size, they would measure from 13 inches long by 7½ wide to 5½ by 4, but the sizes are as various and unconventional as their names. Generally they are long without breadth, (no reference here is intended to their literary quality,) and the favorite size resembles that of a pocket diary. Some of the titles are "The Clack Book," "The Philistine," "Time and the Hour," "The Magpie," "The Lark," "The Little Chap," "What to Eat," and "John a' Dreams." Their places of origin are as various as their names, for they come from Lansing, Mich., from East Aurora, N. Y., from Boston, Charlottesville, Va.; San Francisco, Manlius, N. Y.; Minneapolis, and other places.

"What to Eat" is an authority "upon cookery, serving, table decorations, and furnishings." The cover is highly decorative and suggestive. A fat turkey on a perch is in the act of falling into the hands of the cook. In the contents may be found sound advice as to the preparation of food, and the menus and receipts are all possible of acceptance. Immense potentiality it may have in the West whence the magazine comes. The many illustrations are excellent.

"The Clack Book" of Lansing, Mich., seems somewhat devoted to art criticisms. We have "Monsieur the Sculptor," and there is an article "Concerning the Impressionists." The unfortunate Mr. Whistler is assailed. The pictorial art, save that on the cover, is by no means distinguishable from that of less aesthetic publications.

"John a' Dreams" follows in color the fashions of certain New-York journals, and reminds us of the small boy who said, relative to the patch on his breeches, "Any color, mammy, so it's red." The young gentleman on the cover, who sees visions in the chimney corner, is carmine with a strange, blisterlike bulge on his cheek. There is a story which Maris Corelli might have liked as to the title.

"The Little Chap" makes no attempt at illustration, but has contrived for itself a neat cover. It starts with "A Hymn to Aphrodite," which is well written and classic in form. Then follow an allegory and art criticisms.

"The Lark," from San Francisco, is a trifle incomprehensible. The make-up is in the Japanese style, and it reproduces pictures from old primers of the beginning of the last century. One series of maxims, called "Inexpensive Cynicisms," is not without peculiar humor, as the one that "one touch of nature makes the whole world blush, and there is some Californian idea in "Western communications corrupt good manners."

"Time and the Hour" is altogether a carefully arranged and well-written periodical. Describing a New-York journal, it says: "With its headlines, capital letters, and pictures, deeds of violence, infamies, calamities are served up every day; sordid and disgusting details fill up a great proportion of the paper." It represents money lavished on a "provincial Newgate Calendar." Much space is devoted to Boston, and the concluding drama, "The Fish Ball," has the qualities of an amusing libretto.

From Charlottesville, Va., comes the "Magpie," an essentially honest and straightforward publication. It made a good fight in opposition to Bryanism.

Last in the list is "The Philistine, a Periodical of Protest," printed and published at East Aurora, whence have come some really beautiful pieces of printing. It has for text "The Philistines came and spread themselves." The question arises: Why should there be a periodical of protest? Is there a centre of disgruntled people in Aurora? Some of The Philistine's comments on a number of hard-working people in New-York are hardly deserved.

In all these many publications the text is invariably clean and decorous. The matter may not be always entertaining, but no harm comes from it. One unusual thing is the excellence of the typography and the general neatness. Perhaps the true reason for the origin of many of these brochures is that they serve to advertise many excellent printing offices scattered throughout various cities and towns of the States.

One cannot help but recall Addison when thinking of the many fine volumes found in the first part of the Sewall catalogue, which have now been dispersed all over the country as knocked down to the highest bidder. Tom Folio was the frequenter of the book sales in the London of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and he knew all about the outsides of books. He had "a greater esteem for Aldus and Elzevir than for Virgil and Horace." If you wanted to draw out Tom Folio, he "cries up the goodness of the paper, extolls the diligence of the corrector, and is transported with the beauty of the letter. This he looks upon to be sound learning and substantial criticism." Addison then tells about others of Tom's class. There were some "professed admirers of Tasso without understanding a word of Italian; and one in particular that carries a Pastor Fido in his pocket, in which I am sure he is acquainted with no other beauty but clearness of the character."

Long years ago, when all was at sixes and sevens at the birth of our National Academy of Design, an artist remarked that painters knew best how to manage their own business. In England and the United States the general belief has been that leading artists, and those actually at work, make the best Presidents of artistic associations. Mr. Wood for this reason is President, and deservedly so, of the National Academy of Design, as is Mr. Poynter of the Royal Academy. On the Continent the choice made for the head of an art institution by no means follows the same rule. It is rather the man who has an absolute acquaintance with the past and the present of art, who is in touch with the men of the time, that is selected for the high office.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The London News contains an appreciative notice of Mr. James Lowry Whittle's "Grover Cleveland," (Bliss, Sands & Co., publishers.) The reviewer writes that Mr. Whittle's volume shows how, "from the very beginning, economic questions have dominated American politics, and how various groups have regarded the Treasury as a kind of milch cow, to be milked for its own benefit." The conclusion is that Mr. Cleveland's tenure of the Presidency "marks an important epoch in the history of American politics," and "that it is a great thing for a country to possess a statesman who speaks out his own mind."

In December "The True Life of Captain Sir Richard Burton," by his niece, Miss Georgiana M. Stisted, will be published. The life is based on unpublished correspondence and papers.

Gen. Horace Porter will describe in the Christmas Century Gen. Grant's behavior at the battle of the Wilderness. It was during the second day of the terrible fight that the General smoked twenty strong cigars.

Many writers of distinction will contribute to The Atlantic Monthly. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for the magazine Mr. F. J. Turner's "The West," Mr. E. L. Godkin's "The Interpretation of Democracy During the Last Thirty Years," "The Social Results of Liquor Laws," by President Charles W. Eliot, and Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Juggler," a story of the Tennessee Mountains.

Conan Doyle's "Rodney Stone" is to be published at once by the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The story has to do with Beau Brummel and the dandies of Brighton, including certainly "your fat friend," the Prince of Wales. Then the same publishers have ready Rudyard Kipling's new volume of poems, with the taking title, "The Seven Seas."

It may be worth while to get into rows with cannibals in Africa, to catch the fever, providing you are well paid for it, for it is said that "Through Darkest Africa" netted for Stanley something like a quarter of a million of dollars. It may be, too, as reported, that having floated on an iceberg and having been well-nigh frozen to death will be worth to Nansen, in the publication way, $125,000.

Kenneth Grahame, whose "Golden Age" was one of the remarkable books published last year and which found an appreciative Chicago publisher, has written a Christmas story for Scribner's Christmas number. Mr. Kenneth Grahame is an employe in one of the London Government departments, but so likewise are Gosse and Dobson. It is to be trusted that their official duties are not slighted.

The literary pabulum offered to readers in Harper's Round Table finds itself served up in a pamphlet menu entitled "A Fifty-two Weeks' Feast for 1897." The writers of stories begin with Joel Chandler Harris and Andrew Lang. Gosse, and Flammarion are to furnish their quota.

Col. Stewart, who was Gen. Gordon's comrade, and who was murdered during his voyage down the Nile from Khartoum, it is believed, kept a journal. In it, it is likely, he kept an account of the defense of Khartoum. This manuscript, it is supposable, was preserved by the Mahdi at Omdurman. If the diary still exists, it would clear up many doubts. The proposition is made of trying to recover this Stewart diary from the present Mahdi.

The Macmillans have sold the seventh thousand of Alfred Austin's "The Garden That I Love" and have ready for the English market a new edition of the companion book, "In Veronica's Garden," and who shall now say a Poet Laureate's work is a drug in the market?

Mrs. Humphry Ward, since the completion of her "Sir George Tressady," has not been idle. At present she is writing a play.

Consignments of books are now arriving for the new branch in this city, at 140 Fifth Avenue, of the well-known publishing firm of the John Lane Company (Bodley Head) of Regent Street, London. The branch will be opened to the public in a few days. Mr. Lane, the senior member, will come over from England in January for a short visit.

In the current Cosmopolis Mr. George Moore presents some original ideas in regard to recent fiction. According to him, "the test of an essentially great novel is that it deals with primary moral ideas." What began with Balzac has been followed only by Flaubert, Tourgeneff, and Tolstoi. The great moral question finds its perfect delineators in Shakespeare's Lear, Macbeth, and Othello. Mr. Moore smiles over the modern lessons as they are taught by recent fiction makers, as, how difficult it is for the man to enter the gates of heaven who eats peas with his knife, or that salvation comes to him alone who uses a finger bowl in an elegant and decorous manner.

The Bookman says: "Sir Edwin Arnold, late candidate for the office of Poet Laureate of England, has come down to selling poems to advertisers, who use them to promote the sale of patent medicines." Well! Some of the leading artists in England have done that kind of thing, but only for soap. Is not the regulation Poet Laureate bound to advertise the royal family? That is what he is paid to do with the butt of malmsey, the haunch of venison, and the pounds sterling he receives.

Ibsen himself cannot be a merry personage, at least you might judge that much from his works. The Boookman says that "somebody told him that in the Paris Figaro there was an article on 'The Influence of Ibsen on Modern Painting.' 'What in the world is my connection with that?' he cried, and burst into hearty laughter. It was the only time that I ever heard him laugh."

Will that ugly fight between "Elle et Lui" and "Lui et Elle" never cease? Why keep ventilating the scandal of Alfred de Musset and Georges Sand? Mme. Schlesinger, who was Georges Sand's daughter, has tried to suppress present allusions to it, brought about by an Italian doctor, who, attending on Georges Sand in Italy, has written something about exact conditions. De Musset was bad enough, but it was Georges Sand in 1859, the poet having been dead for two years, who brought on the fight by direct allusion to Alfred de Musset, who figured as Laurent de Fauvel, and she as Thérese Jacques. Then Alfred's brother Paul, who was a clever man, wrote in defense of his brother "Lui et Elle." Grant exceeding talent to de Musset and to Georges Sand, they were both queer personages.

The American Book Company has now ready "A Brief History of the Nations and Their Progress in Civilization," by Prof. George Park Fisher of Yale. In this volume will be given the main events in ancient, mediaeval, and modern history, and in such guise as to be well suited for school study.

Mr. James Barnes's first patriotic story in Harper's "Round Table" having scored a notable success, will be followed in the same publication by his "A Loyal Traitor."

Mr. Janvier's "The Christmas Kalends of Provence" will appear in the Christmas Century.

Does a cat laugh? Mr. St. Loe Strachey avers that cats have a sense of humor, and he will try and prove his thesis in his "Cat and Bird Stories."

There is a club in London called The Vagabonds. This club was founded by Messrs. Jerome, Robinson, Conan Doyle, and Kernehan, and now it numbers some 400.

The Messrs. Longmans will publish Max Müller's "Contributions to the Science of Mythology."

The "Memoirs of the Verney Family" during the Commonwealth, 1650 to 1660, by Margaret M. Verney, is one of the important publications of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. Lady Verney gave a vivid picture of English country life, and of a gentleman's house in the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir Edmund Verney died defending the royal standard at Edgehill. The second volume concludes with the beheading of King Charles. The work is finely illustrated, such great artists as were Vandyke and Lely having made the portraits of the family. These pictures have been carefully copied. These memoirs are to be considered as invaluable in understanding English conditions before and during the Cromwellian era.

The Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish at once Frank R. Stockton's "New-Jersey" and Joel Chandler Harris's "Georgia." The two books take their places in the Stories of American History.

The Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia will publish a series of Dickens's sketches made by Mr. C. D. Gibson, and the whole of them will be issued in The Journal during the coming year. Now that Barnard is dead, here comes another man to take his place and draw for us Pickwick again.

Mr. Fisher Urwin will publish "Modern French Masters," an illustrated volume, on the same lines as "Old Italian Masters" and "Old Dutch Masters." Our own Mr. Cole is the engraver. Prof. Van Dyke edits the book.

"The Life and Times of Jesus, the Messiah," by Alfred Edersheim, has been issued by Longmans, Green & Co. No recent religious work has received more general praise than this volume, which is the work of the lecturer of the University of Oxford. The London Times says: "The Jewish antecedents of the writer and his acquaintance with Rabbinical learning have enabled him to bear upon the subject a mass of information of which the ordinary cultivated reader has little or no knowledge."

Mr. H. C. Bunner left little unfinished work, but a complete poem of his, "A Magic Gift," has been found, which will appear in the Christmas Scribner.

Now's the time to subscribe.

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EXHIBITION OF RICH BINDINGS.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have had on exhibition during the past week in their store, at 153 Fifth Avenue, about 500 volumes of choice books in fine and unique bindings. The collection represents the work of American, English, and French binders, and is perhaps the largest and most valuable ever seen in this country.

Some of the books were purchased by the Messrs. Scribner from the binders, others they purchased at special sales, while still others they had bound according to their order. The exhibition closes to-day, and the books will now be put on sale.

There are more French binders represented than any other, but the most valuable of the books are the work of Englishmen. Among the French craftsmen are Allo, Capé, Carayon, Chambolle-Duru, Champs, David, Gruel, Hardy, Hardy-Mennil, Lortic fils, Mercier, Meunier, Marius Michel, Pouget, Ruban, Lamblanc-Weckesser, Thierry, Trautz-Bauzonnet, and Vauthrin. Among the English are Bedford, Cobden-Sanderson, the Doves Bindery, De Coverly, Dent, Morrell, Min Prideaux, Rivière, Sir E Sullivan, Tout, and Zaehnsdorf. The Americans are Blackwell, Bradstreets, Miss Nordhoff, Smith, and Stikeman.

The rarest book exhibited is a copy of "Grimm's Household Stories," by Walter Crane. It once belonged to Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, and was purchased by the Scribners after Sir Frederick's death. The book is bound by Cobden-Sanderson, and the price is $480.

Cobden-Sanderson is, or was before he began to bind books, a London lawyer. He belonged to the Crafts Club, each member of which must undertake some craft. He chose bookbinding and turns out the most splendid and artistic specimens known. He founded the Doves bindery. He is very autocratic in his methods, and, though the owner of a choice volume may send it to him with all sorts of instructions as to what kind of binding is to be put on, the instructions are not regarded in the least if Cobden-Sanderson wills otherwise.

Another member of the Crafts Club who adopted printing as his specialty was William Morris. He was as fine an artist in his line as Cobden-Sanderson is in his, and printed the books of the Kelmscott Press. A copy of Keats's poems, printed by him and bound by Zaehnsdorf, the leading professional binder of fine books in London, is on exhibition. Morris was a poet and a designer of tapestries. Late in life he began to do fine printing. He and Zaehnsdorf together could execute work unequaled altogether anywhere in the world.

A very handsome volume in the exhibit is "The Recueil of the Historyes of Troye." It is bound in pigskin and carved oak, the work of the Doves Bindery. The price is $375. Other choice books, all very high priced, are:

A copy of Shakespeare's Poems, bound by Marius Michel, in olive-green levant, with an Aldine design on the side, and a rich double of red crushed levant.

Rossetti's Poems, two volumes, bound by Zaehnsdorf, in light-blue crushed levant, with an elaborate floriated design in the form of a panel on the sides, the flowers inlaid in white levant. This particular pattern was so fancied by the Prince of Wales that he ordered a duplicate copy for his own library.

A copy of Herrick's Poems, bound by Zaehnsdorf, in dark-green levant, with an elaborate floriated pattern on the sides.

Another copy of Rossetti's Poems, two volumes, bound by the Doves bindery, in light-blue levant, completely covered over the sides with a lattice-work design of conventional flowers, extremely rich and elegant.

Shelley's Poems, bound by the Doves bindery, in light-blue levant, with a very elaborate pattern in small diamond panels, containing the famous Tudor rose and leaves, covering the entire side.

The Tale of the Emperor Constans, bound by Rivière, in olive-green crushed levant, with a conventionalized floral pattern with hearts in the centre of the side, the flowers and hearts heavily gilded.

The work of binding one of these volumes is very tedious, and is done with separate tools for each design, instead of the ordinary brass stencil for all designs. Working five hours a day, one binder would require about seven weeks to finish a fine volume. A man like Cobden-Sanderson completes five or six volumes a year.

These masters in the craft not infrequently have pupils. Among Cobden-Sanderson's pupils is Miss Nordhoff, daughter of Charles Nordhoff, the American writer. She has gone into the work as a business. The most of the present experts are in it as a sort of fad. As a business, it will undoubtedly become popular.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The Marlborough-Churchill collection, some of the pictures in which were included in the Chicago Exposition, the most conspicuous being examples of modern Russian and Polish artists, was sold at auction on Nov. 17, 18, 19, and 20 at the Thomas Galleries, in Philadelphia. The following were the prices of some of the leading works:

"Tamed Pigeons," by Stiepevich, $70; "Sheep," by D. E. Buel, $65; "A Moorish Girl," by Atchimowich, $300; "Landscape," by Dupré, $450; "The Atonement," by De La Fosse, $475; "Fishing Boats," by P. J. Clay, $325; "Dutch Inn," by G. Portielje, $375; "Sheep," by Jacque, $550; "King Sigismund's Vision," by Gerson, $800; "Marine View," by Edw. Moran, $275; "Opium Influence," by Zmurko, $1,400; "Death of an Exile," by Malzekli, $1,200; "Chickens," by E. Cortes, $45; "Still Life," by R. L. Chretien, $75; "Ideal Head," by Angelo Asti, $125; "Scene in Venice," by Warner Sheppard, $100; "At the Fountain, Venice," by Stiepevich, $160; "Ophelia," by M. Sztencel, $130; "Herring Fishing," by George Harquette, $300; "Sheep," by Anton Braitt, $300; "Moonlight," by Edward Moran, $145; "Sunset," by George Innes, $305; "Landscape," by Daubigny, $450; "A Morning Ride," by Jean Goreller, $450; "On the River Orse," by Corot, $1,000; "Caravan," by Huguet, $500; "The Feudal Law," by Zmurko, $300; "A Flock of Sheep," by Jacque, $750.

They who are proud of family antiquity ought to be ashamed of beating a dog, who, we are certified, is of older creation—Landor.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

The Intoxication of Birds.

Do birds ever get tipsy and make beasts of themselves, as do those other featherless bipeds, men? Mr. Andrew Lang declares that certain water fowl do get half seas over, and he describes their improprieties in Longman's Magazine:

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," says the poet, and the advocates of "temperance," as they oddly call it, often contrast the convivial habits of man with the asceticism of the lower animals. But don't animals get drunk? The following case of intemperance in birds occurred under my own eyes, and under the bridge over the Lochy, below the Ben Nevis Long John Distillery. That establishment disgorges into a burn a quantity of refuse, no doubt alcoholic. When we crossed the bridge in the morning to fish, the ducks from the farm opposite were behaving in a drunk and disorderly manner—flying, beating the water, diving, spluttering, and greedily devouring the stuff from the distillery. Their antics were funny, but vulgar. By 2 o'clock we found the ducks sleeping off the effects of their debauch. We wakened them, and they all staggered eagerly to a bucket of water, from which they quenched the torments of thirst. A small sea-bird behaved in a still more deplorable way. He slowly drifted down the Lochy from the fatal intoxicated burn, nor could pebbles judiciously thrown at him induce him to take the wing. He tried to dive, making efforts comic and unsuccessful. After drifting through the bridge, I regret to say that he returned to the burn and "took a cup of kindness yet," getting all the more intoxicated, and drifting back in a yet more deplorable condition. What a lesson, we said, is this to mankind, who, after all, need not peak of their boasted reasonableness! The wild and tame things of stream and ocean are as unwise as we.

Extracts from the Pekin Gazette.

Imperial orders when printed in the Pekin Gazette, are peremptory; there is no ambiguity about them. An article in Longman's Magazine presents certain extracts from the Pekin Gazette, and one shows how rife is superstition in China:

The Governor X reports a number of incompetents. The Prefect A is an opium sot and too fond of actors; the Magistrate B is a fellow of low and mercenary spirit. Let each be reduced one grade. The Prefect C is no fool, but he is getting old and feeble. Let him retire on his present rank. The Magistrate D is simply an idiot. Let him take charge of the local education department instead. • • • The Viceroy of Hu-Kwang reports the descent to the earth from the clouds of a green lizard, and the consequent sudden stoppage of the floods in nine districts. We are infinitely touched by this gracious evidence of the gods' intervention. The academy has been ordered to compose a suitable aphorism for engraving on a gorgeous tablet. The Viceroy will proceed in full uniform, followed by the whole official body, to hang this tablet in the Moth's Eyebrows Hall in order to prove to the local deity that we are not indisposed to requite his services. • • • When the eclipse of the moon takes place to-morrow let the proper authorities set up the usual howls, and save the moon in due legal form.

New-York Public Libraries.

The facts which The Book Buyer presents relating to the circulation of books in New-York City through free circulating libraries cannot be questioned. Scant as is the aggregate number of books taken, when compared with the population, it is nevertheless satisfactory to learn that there are some few free libraries which can show that as to readers they have more. The following is from The Book Buyer's article:

How woefully New-York is behind other cities of the country in bringing books within reach of the masses is seen from a comparison of the free circulating library systems. Last year, for example, there was a circulation in New-York of something over a million volumes by libraries that received a total appropriation from the city of $65,000. In the same year the Boston Public Library circulated 850,000 volumes, and received $175,000 from the city; the Chicago Public Library circulated 1,150,000 volumes (the passion for reading being more general even than in Boston!) and received $124,000; the Cleveland Public Library circulated 595,000 volumes, and received $60,000, and the St. Louis Public Library received the same amount for a circulation of 331,000.

The Beer Houses of Berlin.

One takes his pleasure, not always as he pleases, but rather in accordance with the customs of the country. Now, beer is a better drink for students than is our more potent American drinks. If in Heidelberg or Göttengen, students there drink prodigious quantities; in Berlin, The Bachelor of Arts says, there is more moderation. The students' bierreise in Berlin is thus described:

The principal beerhouses are in the neighborhood of Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden. In some of them an orchestra plays during the entire evening; for, in the mind of the German, beer and music are subtly connected. In Friedrichstrasse, as Mark Twain has already pointed out, there are more beerhouses than buildings. Into the best of these it is quite comme il faut for any one to go, although ladies should not enter alone. Like the little boy who dreamed that he died and went to heaven, one is often surprised to see so many of one's friends there.

Mechanics, clerks, and small professional men take their wives and families there, and spend the evening around a table; and sweethearts are often seen sharing the same glass—preparing for the time when, together, they will drink the bitter and the sweet from life's cup. The beerhouse is a favorite rendezvous for friends who meet and take supper together, and then pass the evening in pleasant chat. Occasionally one is amused by the sight of a sham American or Englishman, who, like most imitations, has all the vices without any of the virtues of the original. It is a common idea among Berliners that to dress in incongruous combinations of style is intensely American or English.

When Collecting Becomes a Fad.

It is good that a boy or a girl should make collections. There was Agassiz, who began to collect fish when he was a child, and he declared that when he was fourteen he knew the main features of every fish in Switzerland. Sometimes the collecting habit becomes a fad, as Harper's Round Table explains it:

It is doubtful if there is anywhere in the world a boy or a girl who has not at some time or another suffered from this very harmless disease of "collecting." It comes to most of us almost as surely as the mumps, but, unlike many other of the diseases of childhood, it can be had more than once, and there is no limit, apparently, to its phases. Stamp collecting and autograph collecting and the collecting of coins are most reasonable, instructive, and oftentimes profitable; but what can be said of a person who collects toothpicks? It would almost seem as if such a person were insane, and yet to some men it has appeared to be worth while to do it. An English journal states that probably the distinction of owning the most valuable assortment of these useful little articles belongs to an Eastern Rajah, whose collection contains toothpicks of the rarest workship and design, many of them studded with costly jewels. Others of them are valuable from their antiquity and the unique circumstances under which they came into his possession. The most curious miscellaneous collection, the paper goes on to say, ever made was that of an eccentric Scotchman, William Gordon, who lived at Grahamstown, near Glasgow. He had an immense collection of the most varied description, including adzes, gimlets, hammers, keys, jars, bottles, toothpicks, tops, marbles, whips, toys of all sorts, sizes, shapes, and materials, besides having an assortment of walking sticks and gold and silver watches. The most remarkable articles ever used as toothpicks are the whiskers of the walrus, which are quite stiff, and improve with age. The writer tells also of a curious fad of an eccentric collector, who went in for bottled battlefields, as he called them. He had about seventy-five bottles, each bottle containing some of the soil of a historic battlefield, and duly labeled.

House of Commons Debate.

In some respects, but not in all, the English House of Commons is like our House of Representatives. There are certain formalities, however, which would seem strange to American legislators. In "The Commons at Work," in Temple Bar, the method of a big Parliamentary discussion is described:

A big debate often lasts a fortnight—that is to say, it is carried on during the Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of two weeks, the Wednesdays being usually devoted to the consideration of bills introduced by unofficial members. The order in which the leading members of the Government and of the Opposition speak is previously arranged by the whips of the different parties, and the Speaker, being informed privately of the understanding, calls on these members in the order appointed, no matter how many small men may at the same time strive to catch his eye. A member of the Opposition always follows in debate a member of the Government. The opening of a sitting, and toward its close, or before and after the "dinner hour"—that is, from 4 till 7 o'clock, and from 10 till 12—are considered the best and most favorable times for speaking. It is during these periods of the sitting that the "big guns" on each side are brought into action. Under the rules of the House, all opposed business must cease at 12 o'clock, and the member who at that hour moves the adjournment of the debate has the right to open it the next evening. If a member of the Government speaks last at night, the adjournment of the debate is moved by an opponent of the Government; and, vice versa, if a member of the Opposition concludes his speech at midnight, a supporter of the administration secures the advantage of resuming the debate on the following evening.

Lockhart's Start in Life.

It would only be natural that the Blackwood of to-day should resent the least imputation directed toward the Blackwood of 1817. In that year Blackwood paid young Lockhart, who wanted to go to Germany, £300 for a proposed translation of Schlegel's lectures. The intimation is conveyed by Mr. Lang that it was rather a rash thing for Blackwood to do. A writer in the current Blackwood makes the following comment:

Mr. Blackwood acted the part of a magnificent Maecenas rather than that of a bookseller, and we do not think that less can be said than that he gave young Lockhart his start in life. The transaction is veiled in mystery, never having been once referred to so far as we are aware by the giver, though proclaimed by the recipient, as a generous mind naturally would.

"If thou serve many, tell it not to any;
If any serve thee, tell the tale to many."

That admirable maxim could not be better exemplified. The young man went to Germany by means of this windfall. He went to Weimar and made the sublime acquaintance of Goethe, which afterward helped to secure the much more important and valuable friendship of Scott. Profoundly influential upon his character and life was this beginning. If his biographer thinks that the two volumes of Schlegel, published more than two years afterward, fully repaid and made up for it, we are far from being of his opinion. This initial fact, therefore, published for the first time by Mr. Andrew Lang, whose province is not to glorify but to diminish the benefactor, and whose testimony is therefore doubly to be relied upon so far as it redounds to Mr. Blackwood's credit, is one of very distinct importance in Lockhart's career.

The Songs of the Navajos.

With the phonograph we may note down what is exactly the musical sequence in aboriginal songs. In "The Land of Sunshine" is a valuable article entitled "Songs of the Navajos," and there are notes of the music, as recorded on the phonographic cylinders, accurately scored. Mr. John Comfort Fillmore writes:

From the standpoint of the scientific student of folk-song, all these Navajo songs which I have had the opportunity to study are extremely interesting. This interest, too, is of several different kinds. The Navajos, like all other makers of folk-music, use their songs as a medium of poetic and emotional expression, and it is very interesting to note the quality of melody they employ for this purpose. One may note the range and kind of intervals, the kind of rhythm and meter, and the quality of tone which these people find appropriate to the expression of certain ideas and feelings in song. A comparison of the Navajo songs in these particulars with the corresponding songs of other tribes and races would be a most interesting ethnological study, especially as the innermost life of all our aboriginal tribes is embodied in their music. So far as I know, all their prayers and expressions of religious feeling find outlet in song; so do all the deeper social emotions, and the historical records of the tribes, the traditions of noble deeds, the memories of good and bad fortunes received at the hands of the gods, all are recorded and handed down in the songs of the various societies.

With Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In 1791 an officer who had served with Burgoyne wrote a volume, which he called "Travels Through the Interior Parts of America; in a Series of Letters." The writer was Thomas Anburey, Captain of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, who was with Burgoyne at his surrender. In Macmillan's Magazine there is an excellent notice of Capt. Anburey's work, and the condition of the English soldiers is explained:

Burgoyne's army was steadily diminishing, while the cords round it were surely tightening. All day and night from the surrounding woods whistled the bullets of the American riflemen. The soldiers were so inured to fire, we are told, that they ate and slept under it with scarcely any concern, while, to add terrors to the night, came the dreary howl of wolves, attracted by hundreds to such an unwonted banquet. The American sharpshooters were naturally in their element upon the steep sides of the wooded ravines that formed such a feature in every battle and skirmish. The longed-for bayonet hung in idleness from the belts of the British infantry; there was no room or place for it. The soldiers had nothing but discipline and their native valor to make up for their immense inferiority in the use of the rifle to most of their foes, nor do we require Anburey's testimony to realize what a hopeless country was this in which Burgoyne's army now found themselves for the conduct of warfare upon European systems. For ourselves, we have always marveled at the fashion in which the British soldier of that day, half starved and ridiculously clothed, fought his way through superior numbers of his own race as well armed as he, better marksmen, and familiar with the wild woods which to him must have been strange and terrible.

English Literature in France.

If it be the French journalists who always cry, "Down with the English!" it is interesting to know how there is an appreciation of modern English authors in France. In Macmillan's Magazine a writer thus explains present conditions:

De Quincey has become, in the translation of M. Barbey d'Aurevilly, a part of French literature, and Mr. George Meredith, if he prove not too craggy for the interpreter, will take his place at Hugo's side. Thomson and Wordsworth, Burns and Shelley have one and all joined the Parnassus of France, and it is impossible to pick up a single magazine wherein some courageous critic does not prove at once the Columbus and the panegyrist of an unknown Briton. One writer, indeed, has been bold enough to discover Mr. Ruskin, and you tremble to think how far this curiosity will carry its victims. Moreover, from an intelligent understanding of Mark Twain, there has developed a fresh school of French humor, and not even the churl will deny that MM. Alphonse Allais and Georges Auriol have added to the world's gayety. Then, again, there is the spectacle of M. Faguet writing of the British drama, as though it were still a serious pursuit, and taking a stern account of those trivialities which intelligence declines to separate. Nor is this all; Mr. John Morley, (or Sir John Morlay, if he prefers it,) has come forth in the glory of a French dress and of a prefatory trapping contrived by M. Filon. Emerson also has his votaries, but the strangest freak of all is the French admiration of Carlyle. Sartor Resartus is at this very moment passing through the pages of a review, and one is aghast at the spectacle of Teufelsdröckh thus transformed. Surely it is enough to make the Seer turn in his grave—a public tribute from a nation for which he neither felt nor professed the smallest sympathy!

How May Spelling Be Reformed?

Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, in "The Future of Spelling Reform," (The Forum for November,) thus explains what is one of the main difficulties:

For the average man—that is to say, ninety-nine out of every hundred—the existing spelling is a personal possession. He has bought it with a price, and a high one. It has become instinctive, except for an occasional reference to the dictionary. It is a tool which well serves all his ends, because he has adapted himself by long habit to its imperfections. What argument has the reformer capable of arousing him to the annoying and time-consuming, if not painful, effort to walk in the paths of phonetic rectitude? Will the arguments of the philologists avail? Will he be stirred by the appeal to help make the language a simpler and better tool for coming generations? Will he be moved to action by the fact that the public is annually losing some millions of dollars by the present system? Will he be profoundly agitated even by the loss of learning-time by his children and the woes of the foreign learner of the language? The younger generation can have practically nothing to do with the matter, and the reform must be accomplished, if at all, by the co-operation of grown-up people like him.

Let Us All Talk English.

In The Globe, Mr. William Henry Thorne writes pungently, and is fearless in his opinions. All will agree with him that children born of foreign parents in America must be brought up as Americans:

French-Canadians, Germans, Italians, and what not, living in this country, should not forget that English is the language of the country, and is bound to be so; and as they all make efforts to learn enough English to conduct their various business avocations in English, so should they studiously make efforts to understand their religion in English. Further, while the senior pastor in all cases included in the foregoing class should be as indicated, it seems to me that the Bishop of every mixed parish is bound to consider also the fact that the children born to these foreign parents in America are Americans—not Germans or Frenchmen or what not—and that these children will, by force of unyielding circumstances, be obliged to make the English language their own language from the cradle to the grave. Therefore, the assistant pastor in all such cases should be an English-speaking pastor, capable of instructing and bound to instruct the youth of each congregation in catechism and in all the rites of the Church in the English language. And where there can be but one priest, he should speak the foreign language to the aged foreigners and the English to the young.

FIRST EDITIONS SOLD.

The collection formed by the late Rev. William R. Williams and disposed of at auction by Messrs. Bangs & Co. during the present week, contained many valuable books, and among them some first editions of works of American authors. The attendance at the sales, beginning on the 10th, was good and the bidding spirited. Among some of the books disposed of were these:

"Les Laisirs d'un Ministere," by the Marquis d'Argenson, with a book plate of Gouverneur Morris, $5.50; "The Biographie Universelle, 1842-1844, $11.70; Robert Browning's "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," London, 1850, clean copy, $4; Burns's "Bokhara Travels, &c., $7.35; Alexander Campbell's "The Millennial Harbinger," Bethany, Va.; 1830-49, $12.35; Keneim H. Digby's "Ouranogaia," London, 1850, $12.95; Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Representative Men," clean copy, first edition, Boston, 1850, $4.25; Hanbury's "Historical Memoirs Relating to the Independents and Congregat'onalists," London, 1839, $6; Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," genuine first edition, Boston, 1850, $11; Williams's "Indians' Spelling Book in the Language of the Seven Iroquois Nations," Plattsburg, 1813, $5.25; David Joris's "Twenty-seven Divers Tracts in the Dutch Language," half vellum, 1547, $20.50; Samuel Laing's "Notes on Denmark and the Duchies," $7.75; Longfellow's "Ballads and Other Poems," original boards, uncut, Cambridge, 1842, $25; Lowell's "Fable for Critics," first edition, New-York, 1848, $7; Lowell's "My Study Windows," first edition, Boston, 1871, $3.25.

Beyond?

After the story has once been told—
After one's had his little fling
At the world, and found the apples of gold
Are gilt, and rapidly tarnishing—
After the curtain begins to fall,
Tell me, what is back of it all?

Oh, life is fair at the break of day,
As the sun climbs up the eastern hill,
And the flowers are sweet along the way,
We gather with lavish hands, until
We find the hills grow rugged and steep,
And shadows across the pathway creep.

And life at noontide is not half bad:
Sure we have learned a lesson or two,
Have bought our experience, gay or sad,
And paid our toll in passing through
The little gate beside which stands
Old Father Time, with outstretched hands.

But when the light begins to wane,
And shadows deepen around our way,
What does it matter, the loss or gain?
What does it count, our work or play?
After the curtain begins to fall,
Tell me, what is back of it all?

ARTHUR D. F. RANDOLPH in December Lippincott's.

Every man will find his own private affairs more difficult to manage and control than any public affairs in which he may be engaged.—Lord Melbourne.

When I write a poem, I am so excited, so carried away from the world, that I seem a stranger to myself.—Johanna Ambrosius.

Never mind whom you praise, but be very careful whom you blame.—Gosse.

Just Out. Interesting November Catalogue of Choice English Books, in Fine Bindings, quoting extremely low, tempting prices. Send for it!
H. W. HAGEMANN, Importer,
160 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

THE BRONTES.

Some Further Account of Mr. Shorter's Book.*

It seems to be one of the paradoxes of literary experience that a biography written very shortly after the death of its subject, when the important manuscripts should be most accessible, when memory is keenest and the environment most unchanged, almost inevitably contains not only errors of judgment but of fact. To a subsequent generation with a more detached interest, and possibly a more exact method, is usually reserved the task of weighing, balancing, correcting, and reassuring. The stricter spirits among these "restorers" of famous personalities are careful not to obtrude their own personality, letting their devotion go into the process and show in the result only by an exquisite precision of detail. Of this class is Mr. Shorter, who bears the enviable reputation of a "Brontë expert," and who now approaches the public with a very valuable packet of Brontë documents, of which THE TIMES has heretofore given more than one example in its pages. He will not be apt to find that public—even "the general"—unappreciative, for the life of Charlotte Brontë as it was told forty years ago by Mrs. Gaskell and as it is still read by a later generation, depicts a character so nearly unique among human documents that fresher light upon it and additional detail must be welcomed to the last.

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Mr. Shorter modestly rejects the idea of taking Mrs. Gaskell's place as Miss Brontë's biographer. The field so long occupied by the vivid "Life" should not, he thinks, be usurped. But forty years bring serious changes, and it is now possible to supplement the information so carefully and patiently gathered by Miss Brontë's conscientious admirer with a large amount of new material. Sir Wemyss Reid, some twenty years ago, added considerably to the number of letters already before the public, and somewhat changed the general impression concerning the Brontë family. Others also have written in detail of that singular household; but Mr. Shorter is able at last to give us what is in all probability the definitive word. He has gleaned a truly remarkable aftermath.

Among the more interesting letters obtained are those to W. S. Williams, who was for many years "reader" in the firm of Smith & Elder, and to whom was due "Currer Bell's" first recognition. Miss Brontë naturally felt that she had much in common with one who had been the first to perceive the merit of her work, and her letters to Mr. Williams are, from a literary point of view, the best she wrote. They are certainly the most intellectual, but although they throw a most interesting light upon her tastes and the tenor of her mind, they are far from being confined to literary subjects.

From another source, Mr. Shorter has obtained information which to those curious concerning Miss Brontë's private life, will seem more valuable than all the rest. Mr. Nicholls, whose wife she became nine months before her death, has laid aside his strong disinclination to publicity, and has put into Mr. Shorter's hands all the papers in his possession. It may easily be imagined that this was an exciting moment in the life of a biographical expert. "They were more varied," he writes, "and more abundant than I could possibly have anticipated. They included manuscripts of childhood, of which so much has been said, and stories of adult life, one fragment indeed being later than the 'Emma' which appeared in The Cornhill Magazine for 1856, with a note by Thackeray. Here were the letters Charlotte Brontë had written to her brother and to her sisters during her second sojourn in Brussels—to 'Dear Branwell' and 'Dear E. J.,' as she calls Emily—letters even to handle will give a thrill to the Brontë enthusiast. Here also were the love letters of Maria Branwell to her lover, Patrick Brontë, which are referred to in Mrs. Gaskell's biography, but have never hitherto been printed."

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It would be strange indeed if, with these and other reservoirs of information opened to him, and with his long and ardent study of his subject, Mr. Shorter did not alter to a certain degree the features of Mrs. Gaskell's portrait of Charlotte Brontë. What is remarkable is that so little alteration was necessary. The preliminary chapter is given over to an account of Mrs. Gaskell's method and its result, and letters from an old school friend of Miss Brontë's are quoted to the effect that the distinguished biography was "a perfect success in giving a true picture of a melancholy life," and Mr. Shorter adds "with these letters of Mary Taylor's before us, let us not hear again that the story of Charlotte Brontë's life was not, in its main features, accurately and adequately told by her gifted biographer." He is, however, obliged to admit that certain misconceptions did exist in Mrs. Gaskell's mind, and have crystallized about the Brontë family in the minds of her readers. The points of departure from fact are, as often happens, precisely those points which make the keenest impression upon the average public. It will take a long time for that public to substitute, for example, Mr. Shorter's picture of the Rev. Patrick Brontë wearing the aspect of a kind-hearted, generous, and upright man, beloved by his family and his servants, and proud and fond of his daughters, for the more or less brutal figure which appears upon Mrs. Gaskell's pages, pistol-shooting, mutilating silk dresses, and burning up little shoes too gay for a stern taste. Mr. Shorter accounts for the misrepresentation with both justice and humor: "We talk of the fierce light which beats upon a throne," he says, "but what is that compared to the fierce light which beats upon any man of some measure of individuality who is destined to live out his life in the quiet of a country village—in the very centre, as it were, of 'personal talk' and gossip not always kindly to the stranger within the gate?"

An even more serious, though perhaps more natural, error is involved in the dramatic implication of Branwell Brontë's fall from decency. Mr. Shorter's admirable patience well-nigh gives way in facing the romantic assumptions based upon inadequate testimony which he is here obliged to disentangle, and he winds up a brief and decisive explanation of the actual state of the case with the reflection that Mrs. Gaskell for once showed a woman's "recklessness" in accepting as truth what could by no means be proved.

We confess that we in our ignorance are puzzled by Mr. Shorter's words in relation to a third alleged misconception. "I may frankly admit," he writes, "that until I met Mr. Nicholls I believed that Charlotte Brontë's marriage had been an unhappy one—an opinion gathered partly from Mrs. Gaskell, partly from current tradition in Yorkshire. Mrs. Gaskell, in fact, did not like Mr. Nicholls, and there were those with whom she came in contact while writing Miss Brontë's life who were eager to fan that feeling in the usually kindly biographer." They would seem to have fanned in vain if we may judge from the 1857 edition of the "Life," which is the one now most accessible, apparently, to the general public. It would be interesting to trace the exact sources of the impression that influenced so fair and open a mind as Mr. Shorter displays throughout his work, for such an impression would certainly seem to be contradicted by Mrs. Gaskell's treatment of the subject in the edition referred to. "Henceforward," she writes, "the sacred doors of home are closed upon her (Charlotte's) married life. We, her loving friends, standing outside, caught occasional glimpses of brightness and pleasant peaceful murmurs of sound, telling of the gladness within; and we looked at each other, and gently said. 'After a hard and long struggle—after many cares and many bitter sorrows, she is tasting happiness now!'" and elsewhere in the same chapter she speaks of "the too short, almost perfect happiness of her nine months of wedded life." The extracts from the letters contain affectionate allusions to Mr. Nicholls, and the final words of his wife, "Oh, I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy," would seem sufficient in themselves to carry conviction.

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Mr. Shorter says of his book that it is not a biography, but a bundle of correspondence, and so indeed it is; but he would be a very dull reader to whom it would not reveal a tolerably complete and an intensely living image of the author of "Jane Eyre." She moves from her shy, stiff childhood to her burdened maturity, more real, more vital, more one of the world's great family than her presentment has ever before been. In her own words she lets us know the great variety of her essentially simple nature. It has been possible heretofore to regard her as a being aloof—entombed by the lonely moors. But now that we may enter her home casually and not as a guest whose welcome is prepared, now that we may follow her through those tragical and yet almost amusing experiences as governess, now that we may watch the growth of her modest aims, realize her quiet, sensible view of her work, and realize also better than ever before how unimportant that work appeared side by side with the terrible realities of her life, we see her whole and we see her human. The puzzle of her genius is not one whit the more explained; but the atmosphere of gloom and mystery is removed from the quiet parsonage in which Charlotte, Emily, and Anne together bent their heads over their immortal labor. In spite of the fact that Charlotte not only lived among books, but wrote, thought, and talked books, her letters show little trace of the pedantic note.

There is something of it certainly in the letter to Miss Nussey, written at sixteen, in which she informs her good little friend that her natural abilities are excellent, and adds, "Under the direction of a judicious and able friend (and I know you have many such) you might acquire a decided taste for elegant literature, and even poetry, which indeed is included under that general term." This strain, however, soon dies out, and we find sentences suggestive of romping modernity in the letters of her middle years. Of one of that "shower of curates," which was then falling upon the North of England, she remarks: "Mr. Smith be hanged! I never thought very well of him, and I am much disposed to think very ill of him at this blessed minute."

And again in the same year, which seems to have been one of free expression, she inquires of Miss Nussey: "What made you say I admired Hippocrates? It is a confounded 'fib.'" Explaining to the same friend her reasons for declining an offer of marriage from that friend's brother, she says: "Moreover, I was aware that Henry knew so little of me he could hardly be conscious to whom he was writing. Why, it would startle him to see me in my natural home character; he would think I was a wild, romantic enthusiast indeed. I could not sit all day long making a grave face before my husband. I would laugh and satirize and say whatever came into my head first. And if he were a clever man, and loved me, the whole world weighed in the balance against his smallest wish should be light as air." When the actual moment came for her to marry, after several had sought her in vain, this description of herself, given fifteen years before, would hardly have answered to the truth. She was by that time thirty-eight years old, and the only one left of five sisters, grief and ill health had worn upon her spirits, and standing as she did upon the threshold of a fame that bids fair to endure through more than one century, she wrote again to her friend: "I am very calm, very inexpectant. What I taste of happiness is of the soberest order."

If one knowing the Brontë family—the severe rectitude of the sisters, the plain living and high thinking, the scourge of affliction to which they were forced to bend, their unwilling knowledge of sin—had ventured to predict the direction of Charlotte's genius, he might naturally have thought it would follow the line of moral teaching. It is interesting to find Mary Taylor writing to her upon the publication of "Jane Eyre":

"You are very different from me in having no doctrine to preach. It is impossible to squeeze a moral out of your production. Has the world gone so well with you that you have no protest to make against its absurdities? Did you never sneer or declaim in your first sketches? I will scold you well when I see you."

Truly, the world had not gone so well with her, nor had she neglected to protest in her own way. She was not particularly docile in her experiences of working for others, and she deeply resented oppression.

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From Brussels she wrote to Branwell: "I lead an easeful, stagnant, silent life, for which, when I think of Mrs. Sidgwick, I ought to be very thankful." It does not appear, however, that she did adapt herself very thankfully to any discomforts, save those of her own home, which ever retained its charm for her. She found little to admire in her companions at Brussels, and said so frankly enough:

"Among 120 persons which compose the daily population of this house I can discern only one or two who deserve anything like regard. This is not owing to foolish fastidiousness on my part, but to the absence of decent qualities on theirs. They have not intellect or politeness or good nature or good feeling. They are nothing. * * * Nobody ever gets into a passion here. Such a thing is not known. The phlegm that thickens their blood is too gluey to boil. They are very false in their relations with each other, but they rarely quarrel, and friendship is a folly they are unacquainted with."

Mr. Shorter accounts for the distaste felt by Emily and Charlotte for foreign customs and temperaments by the fact that foreign travel came to them too late in life for them to enter into it with tolerance and breadth of mind. Charlotte was not yet twenty-six upon the occasion of her first visit to Brussels, and one is inclined to ascribe her intolerance rather to the temper of mind which produced "Jane Eyre" and "Villette" than to the weight of years.

It was to be expected that the literary judgments resulting from this strenuous mental attitude should be strong, profound, but not catholic; and it is not the least of the pleasures provided by Mr. Shorter's book, that we may follow Miss Brontë's opinions of the books she read in her comments upon them to Mr. Williams. Thackeray she revered, and Dickens she cordially admired, envying his advantage over herself in having a "varied knowledge of men and things"; but when Miss Austen passes under her scrutiny, her lack of sensitiveness to the delicate shades of that delicate art is plainly expressed. The criticism is well worth quoting, and if we accept Mr. Henry James's distinction between the artist and the poet, it ranks her with the poets.

"I have likewise read one of Miss Austen's works—'Emma'—read it with interest and with just the degree of admiration which Miss Austen herself would have thought sensible and suitable. Anything like warmth or enthusiasm—anything energetic, poignant, heartfelt—is utterly out of place in commending these works. All such demonstration the authoress would have met with a well-bred sneer, would have calmly scorned as outré and extravagant. She does her business of delineating the surface of the lives of genteel English people curiously well. There is a Chinese fidelity, a miniature delicacy, in the painting. She ruffles her reader by nothing vehement, disturbs him by nothing profound. The passions are perfectly unknown to her; she rejects even a speaking acquaintance with that stormy sisterhood. Even to the feelings she vouchsafes no more than an occasional graceful but distant recognition—too frequent converse with them would ruffle the smooth elegance of her progress. Her business is not half so much with the human heart as with the human eyes, mouth, hands, and feet. What sees keenly, speaks aptly, moves flexibly, it suits her to study; but what throbs fast and full, though hidden, what the blood rushes through, what is the unseen seat of life and the sentient target of death—this Miss Austen ignores. She no more with her mind's eye beholds the heart of her race than each man with bodily vision sees the heart in his heaving breast. Jane Austen was a complete and most sensible lady, but a very incomplete and rather insensible (not senseless) woman. If this is heresy, I cannot help it."

Nor could she. It is nearly a hundred years since "Sense and Sensibility" first appeared, and we are still busily reading it, but it was not for the author who wrote "Shirley," with Death repeatedly striking at the door of her home, to enjoy all the aspects of the human comedy.

Her criticism of the notable people of her time was equally unreserved and struck many a true note. She said of Lewes:

"He seems to me clever, sharp, and coarse. I used to think him sagacious, but I believe now he is no more than shrewd, for I have observed once or twice that he brings forward as grand discoveries of his own, information he has casually received from others—true sagacity disdains little tricks of this sort. But though Lewes has many smart and some deserving points about him, he has nothing truly great; and nothing truly great, I should think, will he ever produce. Yet he merits just such successes as the one you describe—triumphs public, brief, and noisy. Notoriety suits Lewes. Fame—were it possible that he could achieve her—would be a thing uncongenial to him; he could not wait for the solemn blast of her trumpet, sounding long and slowly waxing louder."

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There are many reasons for welcoming this collection of letters revealing a personality so intense, so peculiar, and so lovable as that of Charlotte Brontë. Her weakness and her fears walk side by side with her genius and her strength. It cannot truthfully be said that she loses anything by the fuller revelation of her character, and she gains in many directions inexpressible. Generation after generation will look upon the portraits of Scott, of Thackeray, of George Eliot, of Charlotte Brontë, and their kin, and it is of no small importance, as the affairs of this world go, that they should be seen as nearly as possible as they were and not as they could never have been. It should be obvious even to the "difficult" who resent the laying bare of private lives, however distant from us, that zealous, conscientious effort toward the accomplishment of this end is far removed from the fruitless gossip that so often falls like a stale garland upon the graves of the notable dead.

*CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND HER CIRCLE. By Clement K. Shorter. 2vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Indian Summer.

Like Hellas's son in mythic ages old
Whose tender heart grew all too quickly cold,
Who, having won King Mino's daughter true,
Gave up as naught young love's immortal clew—
Fled while she slept on Naxos's lonely isle,
And sleeping dreamed of Theseus's love the while;
The royal Summer, through the leafy ways,
Wooed well and won the Beauty of the Days;
O'er hill and dale they wandered late and long
And woke the woodland echoes with their song,
Till, while she slept between the tender trills,
He fled and left her dreaming on the hills.
—BENJAMIN F. LEGGETT in Every Where for November.

African Blood-Brotherhood.

The method of making blood-brotherhood among the Galla and Somali has its peculiarities. It is described by William Astor Chanler, in "Through Jungle and Desert":

"Lokomagul, on behalf of his people, and I, on behalf of my own, each seized in our right hands a round stone. Upon the stones we liberally expectorated. Each then passed his stone to his following, who did likewise. We then exchanged stones; and each, holding the stone in his right hand, with his left dug a small hole in the soil, meanwhile uttering words of supposed magic import. In these holes we finally placed the stones, and covered them with sand. We then grasped hands, and assured each other that we were the best friends possible."

Thanksgiving Day.

Come to us cheerily, Thankful-day,
Out of the sweet blue sky!
Hearts are hoping and laughs are gay,
Flowers are blooming along the way,
E'en if the frost be nigh.

Come to us hopefully, Thankful-day,
Out of the tearful tomb!
Stars are steady and sure to stay—
God is watching forever and aye—
E'en in the darkest gloom!
—WILL CARLETON in Every Where for November.

Senators and Presidents have climbed so high with pain enough; not because they found the places especially agreeable, but to vindicate their manhood in our eyes.—Emerson.

The New-York Times

Sunday Magazine Supplement

SIXTEEN PAGES
ILLUSTRATED
IN HALF TONE

IN THE ISSUE OF

TO-MORROW,

Sunday, Nov. 22, 1896,

Four pages will be devoted to the

Autumn Exhibition of the National Academy of Design,

With illustrations of some of the more notable pictures shown, and a

Full-Page Portrait of President Thomas Waterman Wood

From a painting by himself.

New-York in the Revolution.

With the new and beautifully illustrated edition of John Fiske's "American Revolution" as a text, the importance of New-York State as a theatre of war in the Revolution, as shown in the BATTLE OF ORISKANY, the BORDER WARS, and the TREASON OF ARNOLD, is pointed out. Among the illustrations are portraits of BRANT, the Mohawk Captain; Sir William Johnson, ARNOLD, ANDRE, and Mrs. ARNOLD, with views of Arnold's home, Johnson's home, TREASON HILL, and the MONUMENT unveiled a few days ago at the grave of GEN. HERKIMER.

Chauncey M. Depew in His Private Office.

A new picture of the New-York Central President, with his private secretary, H. C. Du Val, and Stenographer Cowperthwait. Also a picture of Locomotive 999, the Central "Flier," with descriptive text.

Chinese Children of New-York.

A fully-illustrated article descriptive of the children of Chinatown, including portraits of Lee Moy, a Chinese-American belle, and Kai Foo and Ah Fung, genuine little aristocrats of Chinatown in Mongolian garb.

Public School No. 93, Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Half-page pictures of the Champion Football Team and Girls' Class in Calisthenics; sketch of the school and portrait of Principal Thomas Moore.

Pages devoted to the THEATRES, and WOMANKIND. Description and pictures of the oldest house in New-York, and many other interesting Features. All Fully Illustrated.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times

In the November Century appears Hogarth's "The Shrimp Seller," engraved by that special artist, Cole. To appreciate the excellence of this work it must be held off from the eye about a foot, that is, by those whose visual organs are at their best. The science of the incised line displayed in this print is marvelous. At once it is apparent, as in contrast with Mr. Cole's work with the old Italian masters, how varied he may be—and how adaptive. If anybody has mastered with graving tool the art of the copyist, Thomas Cole is that master.

The Message of the People.

Hist ye, Bryan! Did you hear it? How it
rolled from sea to sea!
Did you hear the thunderous answer of a
people great and free?
Did you hear the word they've spoken—have
you felt that shoulder blow?
To your vile repudiation, have you heard
their mighty NO?
Hist ye, Tillman! Have you noticed how
the people of this land
Have arisen in their honor to strike down
your pirate hand?
Have you seen upon their banner there is
blazoned, fair to see,
Their renewal of allegiance unto Truth and
Purity?
Hist ye, Altgeld! Can you read it? Can you
read the message through?
'Tis a message that the people in their
might intend for you—
How they'll tolerate no Anarch in this land
that they have won;
How they'll strangle every effort quite as
soon as 'tis begun!
Have you heard it, O misguided? If you
have not, it were well
That you learned from those who've done
so what the people have to tell:
We've a country, and we've made it, and
we're going to keep it clean,
And we'll throttle any Serpent who would
make it base and mean!
—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in Harper's Weekly.

Writing people are bores. How few of us (let them say what they will of genius) have any common sense? I take it that it is the Providential business of authors and publishers to torment each other.—Whittier.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Some one criticised Cruikshank in The London Standard "as being exaggerated and ill informed." The reply made by a correspondent of The Standard, is to the point: "Mr. Cruikshank wants no defender. Have we, in short, any book illustrator nowadays who can approach Cruikshank's method of telling a story to the eye? If such a one there be, I have not found him in the pages of the countless illustrated magazines which have taken the places occupied by 'Bentley' and 'Ainsworth,' in the days of my youth. And if Cruikshank be 'out of date,' and Ruskin's praise of his method 'exaggerated and ill informed,' what can be said for the taste of those who, like myself, cling fondly to the one, and thoroughly respect the judgment of the other?"

Stories like the following must be taken cum grano salis. That is, as far as relates to the rapidity of execution. The yarn is in relation to Alma-Tadema, and especially with his kind of work, railroad speed would seem impossible. Mr. Spielmann, who is, however, an excellent authority, tells the story. It was not, of course, the whole picture, but some of the accessories Alma-Tadema worked up: "A distinguished Academician told me that all the difficult silver work, marble, and mother-of-pearl, with all their complexity of reflected lights and cross-colorings, in a portion of 'The Roses of Heliogabalus' were painted in on Varnishing Day at the Royal Academy while the picture was hanging on the wall, and the artist, pipe in hand, was keeping up a lively conversation with a little ring of men around him. When I asked him afterward if this were true, he raised his eyebrows in quiet surprise as he replied: 'Why not? It was all thought out before.'"

At the recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held at London, the President, Prof. Aitchinson, inveighed against the destruction of so many notable architectural landmarks in England. He said: "To wantonly destroy these built records was worse than to burn unpublished written records. 'The accursed greed of gold' was, however, destroying all the virtues of our people, as it did those of the Romans, and making it hold nothing as sacred where gold was to be got by its destruction. The beautiful Hanover Chapel, in Regent Street, designed by C. R. Cockerell, the most refined and accomplished of modern English architects, was now being pulled down to make way for shops, which paid heavier rates and taxes. The magnificent Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, the masterpiece of Nicholas Hawksmoor, and a proof of the former piety of London, was threatened with destruction for a railway station. If this ignorance of the value of architectural monuments were not dispelled, and the greed of gold continued, those who lived long might witness the conversion of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey into railway stations!"

Mr. Will Bradley in "His Book" has undertaken to write a series of articles on decoration, that is, for books, wall papers, textiles, &c., and this is what he says: "Students of decoration in America to-day are divided into three distinct classes. While this is probably true of other countries, yet here the division is so marked as to exert a distinct influence over the work produced. There is (1) the amateur, whose drawings are undertaken at such moments as are spared from other and more pressing duties. They generally show a lack of knowledge of the requirements of reproduction, and are influenced by the styles which seem to be in vogue. Then may be mentioned (2) those who have a shop training—who have been apprenticed to art, as one is apprenticed to a trade. The greater proportion of our commercial designing is being done by this class. Next come (3) those who have the advantage of a technical art training. Their work, like all that of the amateurs, often fails on its more practical side."

Again there is din about the Bacchante for the Boston Library. One Boston paper asks: "What! Will the commission presume to set up a naked drunken woman for inspection?" It looks as if the Art Commission would reconsider its first vote. The objection is this—Boston does not mind the nude, but draws the line when that nude is not sober.

The Society of Washington Artists have elected their officers for the coming year, and they are: President—C. E. Messer; Vice President—H. H. Nichols; Secretary—W. H. Chandlee; Treasurer—G. F. Gibbs; Executive Committee—Parker Mann, E. F. Andrews, U. S. J. Dunbar, Miss Jane B. Curryis, and W. B. Chilton. It has not yet been decided where the next exhibition is to take place, as both the Cosmos Club Room and the Corcoran Gallery have advocates. There is some talk of a National exhibition, to be held in Washington.

Mr. Henry Raschen has the duty imposed on him of making an artistic study of the fish on the Pacific coasts. This task will occupy Mr. Raschen's attention for many years to come, and his work will be for the use of the United States Fish Commission. As soon as a fish is captured, its colors have to be copied, for nothing is more evanescent than these hues. Formerly casts were taken from the specimens themselves, and in coloring these later on the prior studies of the artist were called upon.

There having appeared in the Boston journals some deprecatory criticisms on the Puvis de Chavannes panels in the Boston Library, the general consensus of opinion is that the work is wonderfully good. "Grand in conception and noble in execution," is an expression found in The Boston Transcript.

Artists in Boston complain of the excessive rent they have to pay for studios. Landlords having studios in New-York have for tenants many painters who have great difficulty in meeting the monthly calls of the agent.

Mr. Herkomer, at the dinner of the Liverpool Philomathic Society, presided over by Mr. F. J. Leslie, made a speech in which he showed himself to be more English than an Englishman. Born in Germany, brought up in America, his art education being English, Mr. Herkomer is only a Teuton, then, by accident. His admiration of English art, he said, was abundant, and he said this, which was true, that during the Victorian era "had been seen the development and appreciation of the most lovable of the fine arts—water-color painting."

Mr. J. C. Leyendecker, the artist who made the clever picture for The Century, which, though exposed as an advertisement, was not a poster, is to make a series of designs for the covers of The Inland Printer. The first of Mr. Leyendecker's cover designs appears in the present November number.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company announce Mr. W. P. Stephens's "Supplement to Small Yachts." It contains descriptions of yachts, with working details of small craft built in America and England from 1890 up to date.

Sir Walter Besant is writing plays, not true-for-true plays for the footlights, but such as people read in drawing rooms. Sir Walter has a collaborator, Mr. Walter H. Pollock. It seems strange that only Frenchmen can make "comédies de société," and one reason why they are so taking is because Frenchmen know best how to read them.

An English journal, The Chronicle, comments on the "Woman's Bible," which will amend those texts "directly referring to women, and those also in which women are made prominent by exclusion." The revising committee is said to be made up "entirely of American women." Of course the marriage service will be altered, with progressive ladies, and in the time to come the Solomon of the Bible is likely to be scored.

A good many people will want to read Mr. Anthony Hope's sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." Just as Alexandre Dumas made continuations to the "Three Musketeers," so can Anthony Hope hang on new incidents to the first story.

The method of voting for the President of the Royal Academy has its peculiarities. There is what we call a blanket ballot for such purpose, containing all the names of the proposed candidates. The voter makes his mark with a pencil under the name of the man he selects. At the recent election of the Royal Academy it was a close thing between Mr. Poynter and Mr. Rivière, the first receiving 19 votes, the latter 17. It was a President elected by the narrowest majority ever yet recorded.

Looking over the elections of former Presidents of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds's position was not acquired by ballot at all. He was simply accepted. Benjamin West's election was almost unanimous. His opponent, Barry, was a better artist, but was so bad tempered that he would have made an impossible President. Fuseli had no love for West, and was strong in his opposition. Sir Thomas Lawrence always made friends, and was elected with only two dissenting votes. When Shee was made President there were 18 votes for him, 6 for Beechy, and only 2 for Wilkie. Eastlake, Shee's successor, had 26 votes, and his follower, Sir Francis Grant, 26 votes.

Zorn, the distinguished Swedish artist, is in New-York, and proposes remaining in the United States for some months. A portrait painted by Zorn could not be anything else than a fine piece of work.

Now that the needle has made somewhat of a revolution, and from prim pre-Raphaelism we have got in a measure, but only in a measure, to loose impressionism, (and this impressionism by no means sure of its position,) it is worth while to look back at some of the criticism of the past, when Millais was young. The then new school of the precise and its devotees are thus alluded to: "They have refused, for example, to admit that if two lovers are to be painted in a garden, you may put in slovenly or fancy leafage and impossible or random flowers, because the rapture of the faces is the point of the picture. They say, 'I will render the rapture of the faces as powerful as I can, and the roses round about shall be as like roses as I can make them, and the green leaves that close in the trysting place shall be as true green leaves as eyes and hands can succeed in putting them on canvas.'" That was written when John Leech made caricatures, and the Russian fight was on the cards, and Dizzy was being laughed at, and the boom of Louis Napoleon had only begun, and High Church was at it tooth and nail with Dissent. The reader may find this criticism in the May number of Punch for 1853, and the criticism is as pertinent to-day as when it was written forty-three years ago.

As the supply of pictures to be loaned worthy of being looked at is apparently exhausted in Worcester, the Worcester Art Society proposes doing the next best thing, and that is to have a series of lectures on art, delivered by competent authorities. The following well-known authorities will deliver lectures, to begin at the close of this month. The opening lecture will be delivered by Prof. Weir, to be followed by Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College, Edward Robinson of the Boston Art Museum, Mrs. Henry Whitman and C. Howard Walker of Boston, and Prof. John C. Vandyke of Rutgers College.

The Yale Art School has on exhibition a capital collection of illustrative work loaned by leading publishers. There are the sketches of Robert Blum, Daniel Vierge, Sargent Kendall, C. D. Gibson, Reinhardt, Corwin, Linson, Pape, Castaigne, Pennell, Remington, Loeb, Wharton Edwards, Fraser, Rochegosse, Zehne, W. H. Low, Kenyon Cox, and many others.

Now is about the time when the private offices of the Ministers of State in Washington have a distinct smell of paint. Prior to leaving positions it is customary for the members of the Cabinet, including the President and the Vice President, to have their portraits taken. It is not easy for a high official to find the time for sittings, so artists always have trouble in carrying on their work.

The queerest fad lies in the "poster parties" which, so it is said, are being held in London. The toilets of the ladies follow the fantasies of the poster artist. If the foreign maker of posters sets the pace for some of the American ones, very fast, extravagant, and impossible dressing, or undressing, would be the result.

No fools are so troublesome as those who have some wit.—La Rochefoucault.

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